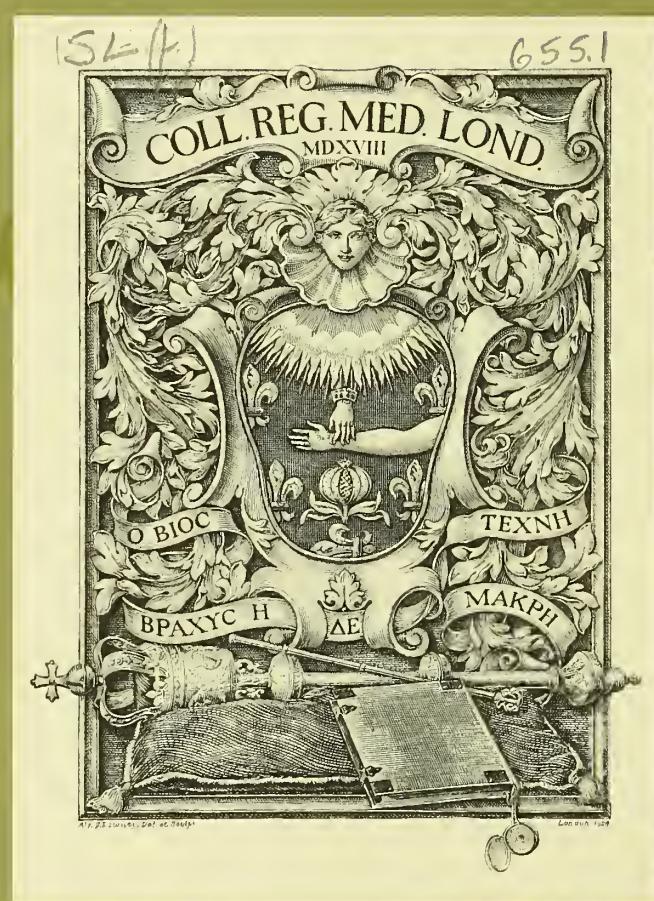




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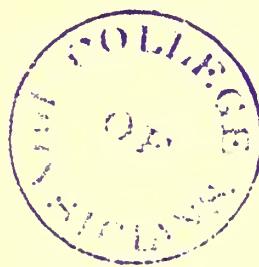


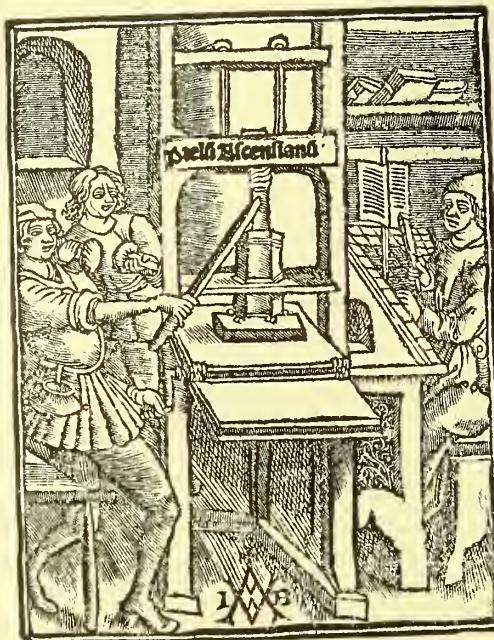


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FIRST BOOKS AND PRINTERS OF
THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.



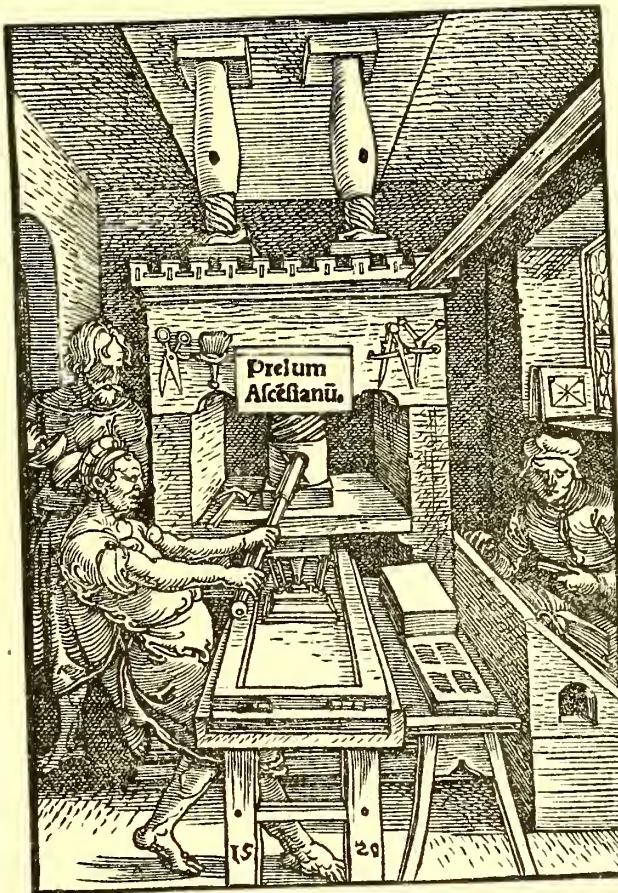


The Press of 1507.

BADIUS (JODOCUS, or JOSSE), surnamed Ascensius, a scholar, Latin poet, and printer, was born at Asche, near Brussels.

He is first mentioned in connection with printing as a corrector of presses for Trechesell and De Vingle, in the city of Lyons, in 1495 or 1497. He remained there until about 1500, when he removed to Paris, where, according to Panzer, in 1502 he established a printing-house, which he called "Prelum Ascensianum." In 1507 he used for the first time, for his device, this engraving of the printing-press as then constructed, which is believed to be the earliest ever made of that subject.

The impression from which this reproduction has been taken is in a work of Laurentius Valla, "De Lingua Latina," issued by Badius, at Paris, in 1510.



The Press of 1520.

The second engraving of the printing-press here reproduced was used by Badius for his device as early as 1520. It will be seen that it differs from the first in several important particulars. In the second, the composing-stick used by the figure in the act of setting types is changed from the right to the left hand; the press shows improved mechanical construction, indicating greater solidity and strength; while the little tools, which were needed by the pressmen for constant use, are inserted in loops attached to the strong cross-beam (the "head") which constitutes the top of the press.

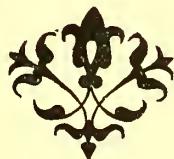
It has been asserted that the figure sitting at the case on the right side of the engraving was intended to represent a woman, instead of a man, as in the first illustration. The head-gear, the change in the style of cutting and form of the costume in the second, may furnish some foundation for such a conjecture.

This second reproduction is from an engraving in an edition of "De Cōtempu rerum fortuitarum Libri Tres," by Gulielmi Budæi, printed by Badius, at Paris, in 1520.



TITLES of the First Books
from the Earliest Presses estab-
lished in different Cities, Towns,
and Monasteries in Europe, before
the end of the Fifteenth Century,
with Brief Notes upon their
Printers. Illustrated with Reproductions
of Early Types and First Engravings of
the Printing Press.

By Rush C. Hawkins.



New-York : J. W. Bouton, 706 Broadway.
London : B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly.

MDCCCLXXXIV.

Three Hundred copies only have been printed of this book,
in the month of May, 1884, of which this is

No. 94

TO

FATHER ANTONIO CERIANI,

DIRECTOR OF THE AMBROSIAN LIBRARY AT MILAN, ITALY,

I DEDICATE THIS WORK,

AS A SLIGHT EVIDENCE OF MY RESPECT FOR HIS CHARACTER,

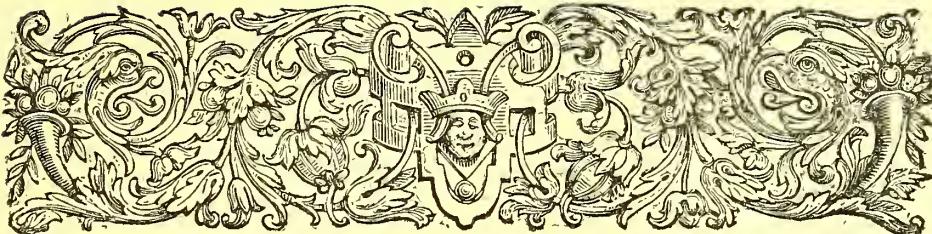
ADMIRATION FOR HIS GREAT LEARNING,

APPRECIATION OF HIS FRIENDSHIP AND KINDLY INTEREST

IN MY BIBLIOGRAPHICAL OCCUPATIONS.

SL

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS work contains a list of all the cities, towns, monasteries, and other places in which printing-presses are known to have been established before the end of the fifteenth century; also, the title of the first book issued from each of the places stated and, when known, the name of the printer and date.

This list, which is intended for the use of those who are interested in the early history of the art of printing, has been compiled chiefly from the researches of others. In no sense is any claim laid to originality, save in its convenient chronological arrangement. Neither is there any pretense that this work is exhaustive or correct. The compiler has contented himself with an effort to bring together and record such statements as seemed to him to have some foundation in facts.

Prosper Marchand's "Histoire de l'origine et des premiers progrès de l'imprimerie," of 1740, mentions 196 places in which printing-presses were set up before the close of the fifteenth century. Bowyer and Nichols, in 1776, printed a list of 152. Panzer, in his "Annales," published in 1797, after leaving out several of the towns mentioned by Marchand, makes the number 192. Santander, in his "Dictionnaire Bibliographique" of 1805, names 207. Cotton's "Typographical Gazetteer," printed in 1831, states the number to be 218. Hain, in his "Repertorium Bibliographicum" of 1831, mentions 209; and Reichhart, the author of "Druckorte des

XV. Jahrhunderts," published in 1853, brings the number up to 221. In this list are described 236 books, which we have reasons for regarding as the earliest of the first printers in the places specified. There is no way of proving which was the first or last book of any particular printer or press; and for that reason we find it impossible, save in a few instances, to affirm that the books that are now stated to be the first productions of the several presses to which they are assigned may not have been preceded by others at present unknown. The reader will therefore see the necessity of accepting all statements with some qualification as to certainty. In most instances we have been compelled to leave those books heretofore designated as the earliest productions of the first presses in the positions to which they have been assigned by reliable bibliographers.

Many of the works described have been personally examined; the names of the printers, dates, places of printing, number of leaves, and sometimes of lines, have been verified, and are here correctly stated.

One of the obstacles presenting itself at the threshold of investigation is the want of properly illustrated catalogues of the existing important collections of early printed books. Keenly appreciating this want, and to the end that this work may be of some use to investigators, there have been reproduced, by the photo-lithographic process, several pages and parts of pages of books which it is believed are not to be found in any other bibliographic work.

In a work of this nature, consisting mainly of details, such as names, dates, places, etc., it has not been thought necessary to mention the authorities consulted. It is proper, however, to state that the best authors have been read, their writings sifted, the results brought together and stated as briefly as possible.

Nor has it been deemed necessary to give a list of the doubtful places where, according to several bibliographers, printing-presses may have been used before the close of the fifteenth century.

THE more I read of the controversy about the invention of printing with movable metal types, the more I am convinced of the unsubstantiality of the Harlem claim; and now, after having read and weighed much of the evidence, and carefully analyzed the assertions and ingenious statements in favor of Coster, and notwithstanding the arguments advanced by Mr. J.

H. Hessels, in his book lately published under the title of "Gutenberg, Was He the Inventor of Printing?" I am compelled to place at the head of the list of printers with movable metal types the name of John Gutenberg.

While admitting that an introduction to a work like this may not afford an appropriate occasion for an argument in favor of any particular theory, I think it proper to give a brief summary of some of the facts and reasons which are the foundations of my belief in the Gutenberg claim.

I also regard the book of Mr. Hessels as a challenge to all who take the German side of this question. His gauntlet is thrown in such a manner that those who write upon a subject germane to the one great question incidentally involved in this work are compelled to notice it; and as I have, without qualification, given Gutenberg the first place in the history of this most useful art, I feel called upon to set forth, in outline merely, some of the principal reasons which to me seem to support his claim to be the inventor of printing.

Our first knowledge of Gutenberg as a printer is from the record of an action at law brought against him at Strasburg, in 1439, by one Dritzehn for certain moneys advanced. In this proceeding fifteen witnesses were examined, as appeared by the record of their testimony, which was preserved at Strasburg. These statements prove that Gutenberg, while in that city, was engaged in secretly developing an important invention connected with forms, presses, pieces, etc. A greater part of this evidence points toward the invention of printing, and to nothing else. This record, which was preserved in the City Library of Strasburg, was burned during the siege in 1870.

The account of this trial is the foundation-stone upon which the German claim has been erected. If it is genuine, the fact that Gutenberg was engaged at Strasburg, previous to 1439, in trying to perfect a system of printing with movable types is sufficiently established for all historical purposes. If, on the other hand, it was manufactured by some one interested in defeating the Harlem claim, or for any other purpose whatever, then those who advocate the side of Gutenberg will be compelled to accept other testimony, which, although it may not be of as high character as authenticated ancient documents, will be found sufficiently strong to sustain the integrity of the German claim.

According to creditable and unshaken authority, the record of this trial was discovered at Strasburg in an old tower, called the Pfennigthurm, as

early as 1745, if not before, by Joh. Henr. Barth, the archivist of that city, and Schoepflin, a German professor and bibliographer. The latter gives a straightforward and self-evident truthful account of this find, and says :

“ When I was inspecting again the Strassburg flag and standard, the wax tables, the charters provided with golden *bulle*, and other antiquarian stores, several times seen already by me before, I at last entered into a room which was more rarely unlocked before, where I discovered in a long row the old protocols of the Senate, namely, small folio paper codices, marked with the years. Henricus Barthius, at that time the chief of the Archives, and myself drew them forth from the darkness. We examined them, and I myself excerpted several. But when I took up the codex of the year 1439, I hardly opened the MS. when I saw the name of Gutenberg. Looking further, I found a long series of witnesses who gave their testimonies regarding the Gutenbergian secret, most of which designated plainly the typographical art. The authentic codex, which is preserved in a sacred place, and in which the Acts of the Senate and the declarations of witnesses before the delegates of the Senate have been written, is of a venerable authority. In it are registered the witnesses produced in the law-suit brought against Gutenberg.” *

In 1818 Dibdin was at Strasburg, and examined “ the celebrated depositions.” To him they were not satisfactory. The “ character, or letter,” in which they were written seemed to be of the commencement of the sixteenth, rather than of the middle of the fifteenth, century ; they were written in one uniform hand upon thick, strong paper, when they ought to have been “ upon rolls of parchment.” He further adds, “ the whole book has very much the air of a copy ”; but is generous enough to admit that “ it may have been an accurate and attested copy of an original which has perished.”

In 1830 Schaab writes in such a manner as to lead his readers to infer that he had either seen this record in the Town Library at Strasburg at that time or knew of its existence. He also disputes Dibdin’s doubts and objections, and confirms previous favorable accounts.

De Laborde, in 1840, was at Strasburg, evidently for the purpose of giving this record a careful and critical inspection. The result of his labors are contained in a well-written work, wherein he gives full credence to the truthfulness of the testimony examined.

Aug. Bernard, an accomplished and careful French bibliographer, in 1853 states that he saw “ the pieces of this law-suit [which] still exist in the original in the Library at Strasburg, where I had the pleasure of perusing them and verifying their authenticity.”

In 1836 Professor Schweighäuser, Librarian of the Strasburg Library, wrote to Schaab :

* Hessel, “ Gutenberg,” p. 27.

"These two volumes are in our Library, where I showed them to Dibdin. It is inconceivable how he could doubt their authenticity, as they bear all external and internal evidence of it most plainly. They are old volumes, entirely worn at the edges, bound in rough parchment, which has become brown-yellow, and repaired at the back with old parchment or strips of leather, in which many other unimportant matters are contained. Besides the complete uselessness of copying such things in the sixteenth century, the fact that in the volumes frequently whole or half pages have been crossed out, and others have been left blank, proves plainly that the documents are the original." *

In 1761 Schoepflin writes that Jac. Wencker, Councillor and Chief of the Public Archives at Strasburg, had, in 1740, communicated to him the portion of this record which contained the sentence pronounced by the Strasburg Council (Senate) at the end of the trial—Dec. 12, 1439.

Schaab informs us that Wencker discovered this sentence as early as 1739.

De Laborde, who made investigations at Strasburg about 1840, gives in his book the sentence in full, but omits to mention that he had ever seen it in the public record of the case.

All of our knowledge about this important portion of the record of this trial is derived from two intelligent and respectable witnesses, who knew Wencker, the discoverer, well enough to rely upon his statements.

The second important document, which has been relied upon by the advocates of Gutenberg, is known as the Notarial Act of Ulricus Helmasperger, a notary of Mentz, dated November 6, 1455. In it is contained a recital of a loan, from Fust to Gutenberg, of eight hundred guilders, to be used in perfecting tools, work upon books, etc.; and also an account of the controversy which took place in consequence of its non-payment. The history of this document has been thoroughly investigated by Mr. Hessel, and the following *résumé*—the results of his researches—is given in his own language :

"A. D. 1541. Bergel speaks, for the first time, of a law-suit between Fust and Gutenberg, conducted [in the year?] before a 'timorous tribunal'; this 'horrible' process was still [in 1541] in the hands of the judge.

"A. D. 1600. Joh. Friedr. Faust von Aschaffenberg, *the elder*, seems to have been occupied in collecting the papers and documents of his ancestors. Among them is said to have been the *original* of the Helmasperger Instrument of 1455; and J. Fr. F. v. A. is alleged to have made a transcript of it on p. 159 of a volume which, in 1712, is declared to have been marked with Lit. O, and to be in the possession of Joh. Ernst von Glauburg, at Nieder Erlenbach, near Frankfurt.

"A. D. 1619. In this year J. F. Faust von Aschaffenburg, *the elder*, did not die, as is asserted by Wolf, Köhler, V. d. Linde, etc., because—

"A. D. 1620, April 20, he himself dedicated the *Lubeckische Chronick*, edited by him from the compilations of Hans Regkman, to the Magistrates of Lubeck; and in this dedication he himself

* Hessel, "Gutenberg," p. 31.

gives a short account of the Invention of Printing, asserting that *Johan Faust* invented it at Mentz in 1450, and improved it with the assistance of Peter Schäffer von Gernsheim, a clerk, his servant, and afterwards his son-in-law.

" Not before A. D. 1620, but before July 14, 1621, the same Joh. Friedr. Faust von Aschaffenburg, the *elder*, compiles a lengthy discourse on the Invention of Printing, from the old *testimonia* and documents left to him by his father and ancestors, in which he repeats his assertion of April 20, 1620, that *Johan Faust* was the inventor. But this time he adds: (1) That his grandfather, Dr. Johann Faust, testifies, in a MS. left by him, to have seen the first beginnings of printing, among them the first part of a *Donatus*; (2) that Joh. von Guttenberg, the next-door neighbour of Joh. Faust, helped the inventor with money; (3) that a quarrel arose between them, and the secular court at Mentz condemned Guttenberg to pay; (and 4) that he added to this Discourse a *transcript* of the legal instrument, which was dated A. D. 1455, and related the result of the law-suit. *This Discourse was never published by the author himself;* consequently the public knew, as yet, nothing of this notarial instrument; the Discourse was written, it seems, in the codex, marked by *Faust v. A.* himself with the letter O. I am unable to say whether this codex is still in existence. For extracts made from it see below, A. D. 1631, 1681, 1706, 1712.

" A. D. 1621, July 14 (and not in 1619), Joh. Friedr. Faust von Aschaffenburg, *the elder*, dies.

" A. D. 1631. Henr. Salmuth published an edition of *Guid. Pancirolli Res Memor.*, pars post., in which he gives for the first time an abridged Latin translation of the Discourse, without mentioning its author's name. The Instrument of the Law-suit is merely referred to as being then in existence.

" A. D. 1641. Maximilian Faust v. Aschaffenburg, the son of J. Fr. F. v. A., *the elder*, says the original papers concerning the points mentioned in the Discourse are in his possession.

" Before A. D. 1649, Joh. Max Zum Jungen transcribes the Discourse, including its appendix (the transcript of the Instrument). This Zum Jungen transcript was, in 1715, in the possession of J. E. von Glauburg; in Oct. 1880, I myself saw it in the Archives at Frankfurt.

" A. D. 1650. Jacobus Mentelius declares the Instrument of which Salmuth speaks to be forged and fictitious, but gives no grounds for his opinion, and had evidently never seen it. (We must remember that he would naturally object to anything derogatory to the claims of his namesake at Strassburg.)

" A. D. 1681. Phil. Lud. Authaeus publishes a short history of the Invention of Printing, and dedicates his little work, which is nothing but an abridgment of the Discourse, to two brothers, Joh. Hector and Frid. Jacobus Faust v. Aschaffenburg. Authaeus neither mentions the name of the author of the Discourse, nor prints the Instrument of the Law-suit.

" A. D. 1706. Lersner publishes 'Chronick der Stadt Frankfurt,' and on p. 435 reprints Authaeus' work, but refutes it, and professes to quote from the MSS. of *J. Fr. Faust v. A.* [*the elder?*] a passage in which the latter appears as denying that Joh. Faust is the inventor of printing.

" A. D. 1712. Joh. Ernst von Glauburg makes two separate transcripts of the Instrument of the Law-suit for Von Uffenbach, from the *transcript* which *he* (Von Glauburg) says was made (on fol. 159 of vol. O) about A. D. 1600 by Joh. Friedr. F. v. A. (*the elder*) from the *original*. These two transcripts are now in the Public Library at Hamburg.

" A. D. 1712. Von Uffenbach makes extracts from a vol. marked with Lit. O, which contained *Collectanea Francofurtensis Johannis Frederici Faust ab Aschaffenburg*, and was left to him by Von Glauburg, the latter himself copying the instrument in Von Uffenbach's manuscript. This Uffenbach MS. I myself saw (in Oct. 1880) in the Town Library at Frankfurt. Von Uffenbach's extract from the Discourse and Von Glauburg's transcript of the instrument commence on p. 170.

" A. D. 1715. Von Uffenbach had transcribed from him the Discourse and the Instrument attached to it from the '*apographum*' of Joh. Max. Zum Jungen (see above, A. D. 1649), lent to him by Joh. Ernst von Glauburg. This Von Uffenbach transcript was, in 1736, at Hamburg in the Wolf Collection, and it was still there (in the Town Library) in Sept. 1880.

"A. D. 1734. Senckenberg publishes, for the first time, the Instrument of the Law-suit, from (what he calls) the *original*. He does not state whence he obtained it, and I am unable to say whether what he used is still in existence; I have a strong suspicion that he printed from the transcript mentioned above (A. D. 1600).

"A. D. 1736. Joh. Christoph Wolf publishes a description of the collection of MS. volumes, containing letters and documents, which he had bought from Z. C. Von Uffenbach. This collection contained: (1.) the two transcripts of the instrument made in A. D. 1712 (see above) by Von Glauburg for Von Uffenbach; (2) a transcript of the Discourse made for Von Uffenbach in 1715 by some copyist, from the transcript of Joh. Max. Zum Jungens (made before 1649), lent to Von Uffenbach by Joh. Ernst von Glauburg. These documents were, in Sept. 1880, still in the Public Library at Hamburg.

"A. D. 1740. Joh. Christian Wolf publishes his *Monumenta Typographica*, and in it gives for the first time the whole of the Discourse in the Latin translation, with the Instrument attached to it in German, from the transcript made for Von Uffenbach, 1715, from the transcript of Joh. Max. Zum Jungens.

"A. D. 1741. Joh. David Köhler publishes 'Ehrenrettung Guttenberg's,' and in this work prints: (1) the Instrument of the Law-suit, from what he calls 'the original in formā patente,' which he says he had obtained from a cousin of Von Glauburg—not from the latter himself, as Köhler's preface would lead us to suppose; but I am unable to say whether this original from which Köhler copied is still in existence; (2) the Discourse 'ex MS. Johannis Max. Zum Jungens,' therefore (?), from the transcript now preserved in the Frankfurt Archives." *

The next document of importance, in regular order, is the following:

"I, Conrad Homery, acknowledge by this letter that Adolph, Archbishop of Mentz, had given me a great many forms, types, instruments, tools, and other things connected with printing, which Johan Gutenberg left when he died, which have been my property, and still are; and I have bound and bind myself by this letter to use those forms and instruments only for printing within Mentz, and nowhere else; if I had occasion to sell them, and a citizen were willing to give me as much for them as a stranger, I shall give the preference to an inhabitant of Mentz. Given in the year 1468, the Friday after St. Matthew."

Mr. Hessels examined twenty-three different documents, which have been cited by various authorities as having some bearing upon the family and personal history of Gutenberg; three out of this number he regards as of some value in connecting Gutenberg with the history of printing. These are the accounts of the trials at Strasburg and Mentz, and the Helmasperger letter. Although he does not clearly express his opinion as to the value of the first of these documents, he leaves his readers to infer that he believes it to be a forgery. The second he has still less confidence in. For the third he has some respect.

That portion of the record of the trial at Strasburg which contained the testimony of the witnesses was probably within reach of investigators and experts from Holland or elsewhere from 1740 to 1870, one hundred and

* Hessels, "Gutenberg," pp. 95-99.

thirty years. Surely during that long period of time there was ample opportunity for experts in deciphering ancient manuscripts to have given this record any number of careful examinations. But so far as we know not one was ever made in the interest of the Harlem claim, and up to Mr. Hessels' time this record of the testimony of those fifteen witnesses had passed for truthful history. And even now, after his careful and most exhaustive examination, as a matter of evidence from a purely legal standpoint this record remains unshaken. Under the rules and usages of courts governing the admission as testimony of ancient writings, the fact that they were found with other public records of various dates both before and after these, in a public building owned by the Government, where other official and public documents were kept, would warrant any court in accepting them, and nothing less than strong proof clearly establishing their falsity could affect their value as legal evidence.

In 1541 J. Arnold Bergel, or Brügel, a press-corrector of Mentz, published his "Encomion Chalcographiæ," in which is mentioned for the first time the Gutenberg-Fust law-suit. In 1600 a certain Faust of Aschaffenburg is said to have made a copy of the notarial act of Helmasperger from the original in his possession.

It will be seen in the *résumé* of Mr. Hessels that this act was seen, copied, and published by several learned writers between the years 1600 and 1741. In this latter year, John David Köhler, a distinguished professor who had been twenty years at the University of Gottingen, published his "Ehrenrettung Gutenbergs" (A defense of Gutenberg's honor). Mr. Hessels says this work consisted of not more than one hundred and twenty-four pages, and that its author was at least eighteen years writing it. In this work the notarial act is printed as Köhler asserts, "from the original on parchment, in formâ patente, in folio."

While it is possible that other writers may have been deceived in relation to the genuineness of this document, we cannot without reservation accept the theory that this careful, earnest, well-educated, and unimpeached college professor, who had been eighteen years writing a work of one hundred and twenty-four pages, should, without exhaustive investigations, have accepted as true a document of such rare historical importance.

There being no evidence to the contrary, it is fair to assume that this author was in every way well qualified for making examinations relating to the interesting and important matter involved in the writing of this history, and also that he would carefully weigh and sift all alleged facts

and circumstances presented for his consideration before accepting them. We certainly have the right to attach great weight to the statements made by such an author; and before we discard them as being unworthy of belief, we ought to receive the strongest possible proof of their unauthenticity.

In October, 1881, Mr. Hessels went to Würzburg for the purpose of examining a transcript of the Homery letter, and found it in a cartulary of one hundred and fifty-eight leaves, where it had been copied at the end of a document with the date of 1467. In his account of it, he says, "I have found no ground to suspect the authenticity of the cartulary in which this *transcript* is preserved." Not in this single instance is he willing to involve himself in an admission favoring the genuineness of the letter; he does not suspect the authenticity of the cartulary, but he does not care to say as much for the transcript. That, evidently from his stand-point, must be left open to suspicion.

The weight of evidence (if in relation to Gutenberg evidence can have any weight) leads to a belief that the Catholicon finished at Mentz in 1460 was his last book. The types with which it was printed, it has been often asserted by experts, were used by the Bechtermüntze Brothers at Eltvile, in 1467, in printing their first edition of the *Vocabularius Ex quo*. This fact has been cited as being fatal to the authenticity of the Homery letter; and critical searchers after the *exact* truth (which very few of them ever find) exclaim, How could the Archbishop of Mentz, in 1468, give Dr. Homery Gutenberg's printing materials which had been in the hands of the Bechtermuntzes in 1467? When Gutenberg became attached to the Court of the Archbishop, might he not have loaned or let to these brothers his materials to be used by them until his death, or the occasion of some other event, and then to become the property of his patron, the Archbishop? Was such a disposition of the Catholicon types improbable or impossible?

Mr. Hessels' account of this letter is clear and to the point. So much so, that it must prove to all who read it without prejudice, or a bias favoring this or that theory, that it is what it purports to be,—a truthful account of an event which took place at the time stated.

After reading Mr. Hessels' book, the reflective reader must inevitably arrive at the conclusion that the author has quite satisfied himself that the three important documents under consideration were manufactured for the purpose of sustaining a case which had little or no foundation in fact.

Upon the probabilities involved in this particular proposition of forgery, or an attempt at deception, much might be written. Here, however, we must content ourselves by stating one or two prominent points.

In the absence of direct or strong circumstantial evidence, destroying the integrity of these ancient writings, we are compelled to accept them as they are, and for exactly what they appear to be. We are not permitted to cast them aside as worthless, or doubt their value as evidence, because it may suit the purpose of some person intent upon making an ingenious argument, favoring some technical sense of historical accuracy, which may appear to be in the interest of justice. In this case, and particularly after the lapse of such a period of time as four hundred years and upward, nothing but solid affirmative testimony can be accepted to neutralize the statements which these documents contain.

Nor can the integrity of previous statements in relation to them be doubted, unless the characters of the authors who made them are first impeached. In this respect, Mr. Hessel has recorded a complete failure. He does say, however, that, "To me it always appeared suspicious that Schoepflin had just discovered documents which furnished him with evidence and a date which he had previously wished to find." This is the strongest reason he has given for impeaching the writings of this author, who was a Strasburg professor, and at the time he made this discovery was engaged upon his "*Celebrated Work*" (as Van der Linde styles it), entitled "*Vindiciae Typographicae*."

Is this suspicion of sufficient weight to warrant us in accepting the theory that Wencker, the Strasburg councillor and Archivist, and Schoepflin, the Strasburg professor and historian, deliberately forged the record of the trial of 1439?

Admitting the forgery, then the forgers must have had a motive commensurate with the risk involved in their wicked act. What could it have been? Surely not one of money or self-aggrandizement! For who at that time was sufficiently interested in the history of Gutenberg to pay them for the commission of such an act? Nor could it have been one of simple gratification, which is sometimes enjoyed during the consummation of a successful deception. Seemingly, there could have been but one inducement to such a deed, and that, the one in the interest of national pride in sustaining in favor of a citizen of Germany a claim to a great invention to which he was not entitled; and this only conceivable motive applies equally to the notarial act of Helmasperger and the letter of Dr. Homery.

In order to make Mr. Hessel's theory perfectly logical, all of these documents must have been forged after the year 1588, for the purpose of defeating the Harlem claim. Before that time there was no reason for their

existence, as no one had disputed the Gutenberg or German claim to the invention. Then why should the forgery of Wencker and Schoepflin assume the form of a trial, involving the manufacturing of testimony for fifteen witnesses, when the writing of a short document in the shape of an agreement of some sort about printing would have done just as well?

The indirect charge of forgery of documents relating to the Strasburg and Mentz trials, which may be inferred from the reading of Mr. Hessel's book, has not been sustained. On the contrary, the wealth of information brought together by that gentleman concerning these ancient records, leads to a further confirmation of our belief in their integrity.

Fortunately, the evidence pointing to Gutenberg as an inventor of printing does not depend entirely upon German documents. There is testimony of value from other sources.

On the fourteenth day of October, 1468, Charles the Seventh of France, having heard that "Mesire Gutenberg, chevalier, residing at Mayence in Germany, a man dexterous in engraving letters and punches, had discovered the art of printing with them, sent Nicholas Jenson, an engraver of the Royal Mint, to learn the secret." This was two years before the three German printers issued their first book from the Sorbonne at Paris. This information might have been communicated to the king by John Fust, who had already been in Paris selling Mentz Bibles; or possibly some Frenchman who had traveled in Germany might have brought back to France an account of the great discovery. Clearly, it could not have been an interested German printer. Fust was not a printer, nor was he a friend of Gutenberg. He furnished money with which to carry on the business of printing, sold the products, and doubtless took his full share of the proceeds.

The two books generally accepted as the ones first printed in Paris were two works of Barzizzio, who was commonly known as Gasparini Pergamensis. Although the dates are not positively known, it is conceded that they were printed in the year 1470. The first, "Epistolarum Opus," contains an epistle dedicatory, by Guillaume Fichet, a professor of theology and philosophy at the Sorbonne, to his friend Jean Lapierre, which refers to the German invention of printing. The colophon of the same work also alludes to the "new German way of writing."

But the most important statement is contained in the second work, "Orthographiae Liber," which comes to us in the form of a Latin letter from Fichet to his friend Robert Gaguin. It is of sufficient importance to warrant me in giving a translation of the whole letter:

"A great light has been brought by the race of new-style book-makers whom Germany (like some Trojan horse) has poured forth in every direction. For they say that there, not far from the City of Mayence, there was a certain John, surnamed Gutenberg, who was the first to invent, some time ago, the art of printing, whereby they make books,—not with a reed (like the ancients), nor with a quill (as we make them), but with brass letters, and that, too, ornamentally, elegantly, and beautifully. Worthy, indeed, was this man, that all the muses, all arts, and all the tongues of those who delight in books, should honor him with divine praises, and that he should even be placed before the Gods and Goddesses. . . . And as . . . Ceres was the first to break asunder the soil with the crooked plough, the first to give the nourishing fruits containing grains to the earth. But this Gutenberg discovered things far more grateful and more divine, insomuch as he carved letters of such a kind, that by them whatever can be said or thought can in a few days be written and transcribed and consigned to the memory of posterity. And in this place especially I shall not refrain from speaking of those who now surpass their master, of whom Udalricus, Michael, and Martin are said to be the chief, who now some time ago printed the letters of Gasparinus, which Joannes Lapidanus corrected.

"Hastily written by me in the house of the Sorbonne, at daybreak on the kalends of January."

If objection be urged against giving full credit to these statements of Fichet, the objection must be predicated upon the probability that the sources of his information were, in part at least, German, and consequently open to suspicion. They cannot, however, break the strength of the proposition, that all authors who have written upon the character of Fichet agree in saying that he was most learned, eloquent, enterprising, and sagacious. His influence upon higher education in France was so marked, and his reputation so great, that Pope Sextus IV. invited him to Rome and conferred upon him several distinguished honors.

These statements should lead persons who are not over suspicious to believe that Fichet would not record as a fact a statement, about an important matter, unless he had fully satisfied himself of its entire truthfulness.

Uldaricus (Gering), Michael (Friburger), and Martin (Crantz) were Germans, and the first printers in France. They went to Paris upon the invitation of Fichet, and at the time these statements were made, were working at the Sorbonne under his patronage and protection.*

Even Peter Schoeffer, who took good care never to mention Gutenberg while they were working together at Mentz, in 1468, after the latter's death, in an edition of the *Institutiones of Justinianus*, states: "God has sent excellent masters in the art of cutting letters, both Johanneses, born at Mentz, the celebrated first printers; he, Petrus (meaning himself), came indeed later than they to the grave, but he entered it first as their master in the art of cutting letters. . . . He who is pleased to gird mighty men

* See article in "Le Livre" of November, 1883, by Monsieur A. Claudin, entitled "Un Nouveau Document sur Gutenberg."

with wisdom, sent these two excellent in the art of engraving, the first celebrated printers of books, both called Johannes, born by Moguncia." This statement points in the direction of Johannes Gutenberg and Johannes Faust. Those were the only two of that name who have ever been mentioned in connection with printing at Mentz previous to 1468.

The facts as to the location of the invention and the name of the inventor must have been known in Rome, where, in a chronicle which was printed there July 13, 1474, Gutenberg is mentioned the first of two who were printing at Mentz in 1459; and in another edition of the same work of February 10, 1476, a portion of this statement is substantially repeated. Pannartz, Sweynheym, Han, and Lauer were all printing in Rome during this period, and from them the information contained in these chronicles was probably obtained.

In 1494 Ada Wernheri (Werner ?) and Joannis Herbst, two professors attached to the University of Heidelberg, wrote laudatory verses honoring Gutenberg as the inventor of printing.

In 1499 was published at Cologne, in Low German, a chronicle containing a statement of Ulrich Zell, the accepted first printer in that city, who it is believed was taught the art of printing by Gutenberg. At the end of his statement Zell is made to say, without qualification: ". . . . But the first inventor of printing was a citizen of Mentz, born at Strasburg, and named Junker Johan Gutenberg." Doubtless this sentence refers to the invention of printing with movable metal types. The Donatuses mentioned by Zell in the first part of this well-known statement, he probably knew or believed to be block books.

About the year 1514 Trithemius, who has been mentioned as one of the most learned men of his day, repeated a statement made to him by Peter Schoeffer more than thirty years before, to the effect that the art of printing books by the aid of types "was planned and invented by John Gutenberg about 1450, and until then unheard of." But as this statement is of a contradictory nature, and was made by a German, if made at all, it ought (according to Mr. Hessel's general theory) to be taken *cum grano salis*.

Erasmus, a native of Holland, about the year 1522, wrote: "Those who apply themselves to science are under no small obligations to the excellent Town of Mentz, on account of the excellent and almost divine invention of printing books with tin letters, which, as they assure us, were born there."

Froben, one of the intimate friends and associates of Erasmus at Bale, was a German printer of learning and great repute, and possibly one of the

"theys" who succeeded in making "the restorer of learning" believe that printing was a German invention. Some of the other "theys" may have been French printers with whom he associated when a tutor in Paris, where the first edition of one of his works was published. If we accept the estimate of his critical ability conceded to him by friends and enemies, Erasmus was not the man to make rash or inconsiderate statements. He must have been convinced that the information which he discloses came from trustworthy sources.

In 1541 Bergel (above cited in connection with the notarial act of 1455) states that "John Gutenburg invented the new art in 1450, at Mentz, under the reign of Frederick III.; but being on the point of abandoning his work, his means being exhausted, he was assisted by Fust, who gave light to the undertaking and bore the costs."

If we accept the statement that Zell had been a workman with Gutenberg, his opportunities for acquiring knowledge of the facts are placed beyond dispute; and if we rely upon the truthfulness of his reported account, the questions, by whom, when, and where printing was invented are nearly settled. There can be no doubt about this chronicle having been printed at Cologne in 1499, sixty-two years before the first imperfect Harlem story was told. Nor are the testimonies of Schoeffer at Mentz, Fichet at Paris, de Lignamine at Rome, the Heidelberg professors, Trithemius, Erasmus, and Bergel, open to the charge of having been gotten up by interested forgers for the purpose of defeating the coming claim of Harlem.

Within a hundred years after the first book was printed with movable types, a considerable number of authors and printers other than those mentioned, who were probably men of intelligence and integrity, named Germany as the country of the invention of printing, and the Rhine is specified by several as the particular location. These statements were not by Germans only; they were made by natives of other countries who were engaged in writing and printing books. And the story of the German inventor had been accepted as true during all of those years. It seems impossible that the intelligence of Europe could have been deceived for so long a time. And we now marvel at the absence of the investigators and lovers of truth and justice, who ought to have discovered and exposed this fraudulent appropriation of a great event in the history of a nation.

If the extracts we have selected from the statements made by a few out of the great number of witnesses briefly referred to, prove anything, it is this: That there was such a man as John Gutenberg, a German,

who spent the greater part of his life in inventing a method of printing with movable metal types; and that he finally succeeded in nearly perfecting his invention; and that the actual printing of books by him was the result of his inventive labors. It is also proved that in several instances he was compelled to obtain from others means to assist him in perfecting his invention, and that he became involved in many difficulties by reason of his lack of financial ability. He was probably not the first to travel the uphill path which so many inventors have passed over since his time. Like nearly all great achievements, this invention of typographic printing came from long-continued mental toil and experimental labors. It was not the result of an accident, an inspiration of genius, nor of an after-dinner walk in a beech wood.

From what we know, or rather believe we know, it is fair to infer that with the publication of the *Catholicon* in 1460, Gutenberg closed his disastrous career as a printer, and soon after accepted an honorary appointment from Adolf II., Archbishop of Mentz, at whose court he served as a courtier until his death in 1468.

The statement at the end of his last book could have originated with none other than a man wearied with the privations, struggles and contentions of life, who was looking beyond the clouds for that peace which had been denied to him on earth. It contains facts usually recited in a colophon, but as different as possible from the boasting advertisements of the one or two other printers of that period. The translation here given is from the "Haarlem Legend" of Van der Linde, and is as follows, viz:

"By the assistance of the Most High, at whose will the tongues of children become eloquent, and who often reveals to babes what he hides from the wise, this renowned book, the *Catholicon*, was printed and perfected in the year of Incarnation, 1460, in the beloved city of Mentz (which belongs to the illustrious German nation, and which God has consented to prefer and to raise to such exalted light of the mind and of free grace, above other nations of the earth),—not by means of pen or pencil or stencil-plate, but by means of admirable proportion, harmony and connection of the punches and matrices; wherefore, to thee, Divine Father, Son and Holy Ghost, triune and only God, let praise and honor be given, and let those who never forget to praise (the Virgin) Mary, join also, through this book, in universal anthems of the church. God be praised."

While we have no difficulty in discovering that the writer had a sublime appreciation of the greatness of his invention, we fail to find one single expression indicating that he took any credit to himself for having made it. The glory of his great achievement, which was destined to bestow the

greatest blessings upon all future generations, he gave to the "Most High"—the source to which he looked for the reward and appreciation that his own kind had failed to bestow.

Up to the year 1561, the oft-repeated account of Gutenberg's invention of a method of printing with movable metal types had passed unchallenged. In that year a certain native of Holland named Coornhert, an engraver, in the dedication of an edition of "Officia Ciceronis," states that he was "often told in good faith (by) honest, wise, and prudent gentlemen, that the useful art of printing books was invented, first of all, here at Harlem, though in a very crude way, which art having been brought to Mentz by an unfaithful servant, was very much improved there." Further on in this narrative it is admitted that the idea that printing was invented in Mentz had taken such deep root that it would be no easy matter to uproot it. This writer also blames the "heedless carelessness of our forefathers" that the matter had not been set right before.

The most important part of the information which Coornhert must have received from these "honorable, wise, and prudent gentlemen," he does not disclose; yet in one part of his statement he says that he knew about the family of the inventor, his name and surname, but he takes good care to keep all of this valuable information to himself. This vague story, admitted to have been founded upon hearsay, is most unsatisfactory; it neither gives dates nor names of persons, and at its best could only be accepted as a vague local tradition, or the invention of a gossip.

In 1588 was published at Harlem a book entitled "Batavia," edited by one Hadrianus Junius, a native of Hoover, in Holland. He was a doctor of medicine and an author, with high reputation for learning, and we are indebted to him for a more circumstantial setting forth of the Harlem romance. Van der Linde takes from "Batavia" this account of the invention of printing :

"In the year 1440 a certain Laurens Janszoon Coster lived at Haarlem, a man who, one hundred and twenty-eight years afterwards, by mouth of Hadrianus Junius, reclaims the honor of having invented the art of printing, an honor unjustly robbed and possessed by others. The said Laurens Coster took, one day after dinner, or on a feast day, a walk in the Hout (wood) and began to cut letters on the back of a beech. He printed these letters reversed on paper, and thus made out of amusement some lines, which were to serve as copies to his grandchildren."

Then follows information about perfecting the invention, and the new merchandise (books) having attracted purchasers from every side, from whose purchases great profits were made :

"But this was also a source of evil. Among the workmen was a certain Johannes who was a sworn printer, who learned the art of Coster, and Xmas night (in 1441), when all good Christians used to go to mass, broke into his master's shop, and took the store of types and tools and fled by the way of Amsterdam and Cologne to Mentz, where he opened a workshop and reaped the fruits of his theft."

To be perfectly consistent, we ought to believe that this thief carried away with him the invention; for it was not known again in Harlem until practiced by Bellaert in 1483.

After reading the whole of this statement, we are left to infer that Coster was so discouraged and chagrined at his loss that he melted his types and passed into oblivion.

This unsatisfactory chapter in this singular history ends with a statement that Junius had these facts

"From old trustworthy men, who had obtained them from one Cornelis, an old man of more than eighty years of age, who had been a servant in the workshop of Coster, and had slept in the same bed with the thief Johannes for several months, and could never speak of the affair without shedding tears and bursting into most passionate imprecations against the villain who had so shamefully robbed his master's honor."

If we are guided in forming our conclusions by the light of subsequent events, we must admit that Cornelis shed his tears and uttered his imprecations to very little purpose during his life. He must have been a person of such bad repute that those who knew him neither respected his assertions of fact, his tears, nor his imprecations. The patriotic duty of recording and rescuing them from oblivion devolved upon Junius, one hundred and forty-eight years after the crime. Those who lived at the time of Cornelis did not have sufficient faith in his sayings to deem them worthy of perpetuation. In these statements of Coornhert and Junius are contained the substance of what Van der Linde calls the "Haarlem Legend."

The town oracle, the village gossip, the chief story-teller of the local pot-house, is of no country, time, or place; we are all acquainted with him, and have known of him from childhood; and may not this Cornelis, who slept with the apocryphal Johannes, have belonged to that universal family of boasting egotists who sacrifice truth for the purpose of being the heroes of an hour?

If there is any one trait in the Dutch character which stands out in bolder relief than others, it is the love of gain, of persistence in the pursuit of wealth. Here we have the account of a new invention, a lucrative business, a practical monopoly, controlled and owned by one person, and yielding large profits. An alleged thief, a dishonest workman, steals a few implements

connected with this profitable industry, gets away with them to another country, and the Harlem inventor of printing, the tradesman and his great business, are never known or heard of again. Is it possible that this statement can be true? Would not the average Dutchman, or average man of any other nationality, have made other implements to replace those stolen, and gone on making money?

Up to this time not a single printed sheet or page, in any way connecting Coster with the invention of printing, has been discovered. Many learned authors have written upon his side of this question, and all have failed to produce any facts which in any way remotely or directly corroborate the statements of Coornhert and Junius.

Holland in general and Harlem in particular have glorified the legend and those who have tried to pass it off for fact. Harlem has erected a statue to Coster, composed inscriptions and struck medals, and also formed a museum of Costerian relics, none of which have been proved to have had any connection with the invention of printing at Harlem.

There is one phase of this history which is particularly curious. I refer to the lack of harmony in the statements of the Costerians. In stating facts their authors are at variance. According to Van der Linde, twelve writers give eleven different dates for the year of the invention. They are also at sea when it comes to the name of the thief and the dates of his crime; and they are especially contradictory about the name and occupations of their inventor. Some call him a Sheriff, Sheriff-sexton, Sheriff-sacristan, Laurens Jansen, Laurens Jansen Coster, Laurens Janszoon Coster, and Sheriff-chandler. One, perhaps the most learned of these advocates, says he printed with movable wooden types, while others assert that he invented zylography, as well as typography, and printed books by both processes.

If the inference to which we are led by Mr. Hessels' book be correct, that the Gutenberg claim is the result of a scheme or conspiracy between several persons to force it into existence, then we must admit that there was a better understanding among them as to dates, names, and places, than among the advocates of the Coster claim, who do not agree as to any one of the many alleged facts upon which their scheme is based.

Before the end of the fifteenth century seventy-five different presses had been established in twenty-two places in the Low Countries, and upward of eighteen hundred and fifty different editions of various works had been issued from them. No book from these presses is known which mentions Coster as the inventor or Harlem as the birthplace of printing.

This is most unaccountable! Is it not very strange that no citizen of Holland, then an enlightened country, thought enough of such an event as the invention of printing to make some mention of it at the time or soon after the discovery was made? Here is an unsatisfactory gap in the history of Holland which no amount of conjecture, assertion, or sophistry can bridge over.

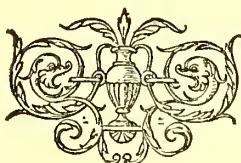
It is quite clear that there is no admissible testimony which points to Harlem as the birthplace of printing. And we are compelled to believe that the claims of that city have been manufactured out of unsubstantial hearsay, and sustained by many years of boastful assertion.

On the side of Germany and Gutenberg there is a large quantity of contemporaneous documentary testimony, statements of the colophons, presumably written by the printers of the works in which they are found, and the writings of intelligent, disinterested, reputable authors, all unimpeached and produced before the Harlem claim had been made. From this mass of admissible evidence there is but one logical conclusion, viz.: that John Gutenberg was the inventor of printing with movable (metal) types.

We are under the greatest possible obligations to Mr. Hessels for the results of his patient researches, which he has so carefully and minutely recorded. And all those who are interested in the history of early printing, must acknowledge the usefulness of his excellent work, and at the same time thank him for the assistance he has rendered Van der Linde in defeating the Harlem claim, and making that of Gutenberg more definite and certain.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1884.

R C. H.

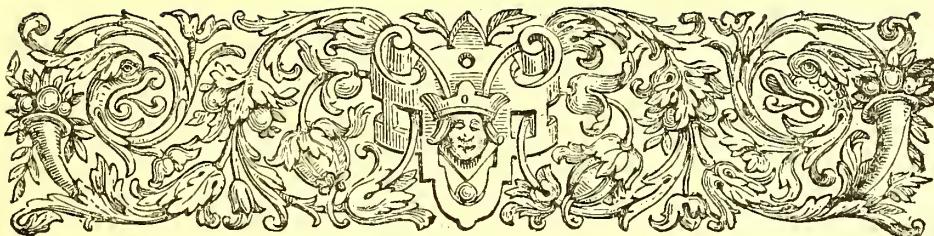


A LIST OF COUNTRIES

In Chronological Order, together with Dates of first Books, and the Number of Cities, Towns, etc., in each Country, in which Printing Presses were established before the End of the Fifteenth Century.

I.	GERMANY	1450-1456-Nov. 15, 1454 .	50
II.	ITALY	1465	71
III.	BOHEMIA	1468	4
IV.	SWITZERLAND	1468	7
V.	FRANCE	1470	36
VI.	HOLLAND	1473	14
VII.	BELGIUM	1473	7
VIII.	HUNGARY	1473	1
IX.	SPAIN	1474	26
X.	AUSTRIA	1475	4
XI.	POLAND	1475	1
XII.	ENGLAND	1477	3
XIII.	SAVOY	1481	2
XIV.	DENMARK	1482	3
XV.	SWEDEN	1483	2
XVI.	TURKEY	1488	1
XVII.	PORTUGAL	1489	3
XVIII.	MONTENEGRO	1494	1

TOTAL NUMBER OF CITIES, TOWNS, ETC., 236



GERMANY.

M E N T Z.

BIBLIA SACRA LATINA; 2 volumes, folio; 2 columns of 42 lines each. Vol. I., Old Testament, 374 leaves. Vol. II., New Testament, 317 leaves. [Mentz: Jo. Gutenberg, 1450-55.] Without title-page, pagination, or signatures.

1450
1455

This is believed to be the first edition of the Bible, and also the first book printed with movable metal types. It was formerly called the "Mazarine Bible," because the first copy identified was found in the library of Cardinal Mazarin, at Paris; but it is now known as the Gutenberg Bible. The paper copy at the National Library, Paris, has inscriptions by Henricum Albch, *alias* Cremer, at the end of each volume, the earliest of which states that the illuminations and rubrication of the second volume were completed on the day of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (August 15), 1456.

The following list of all the known copies of this Bible was compiled by S. Austin Allibone, of the Lenox Library, New-York, and printed in the "Literary World" of November 18, 1882.

Copies on Vellum.

- i. . . Royal Library, Paris.
- ii. . . Royal Library, Berlin.
- iii. . British Museum.
- iv. . Earl of Ashburton's Library.
- v. . Leipsic Library.
- vi. . Heinrich Klemm, Dresden.
- vii. . Library at Dresden: a fragment only.

Copies on Paper.

- i. . . Royal Library, Paris.
- ii. . Mazarine Library, Paris.
- iii. . Imperial Library, Vienna.
- iv. . Public Library, Treves.
- v. . Bodleian Library, Oxford.

- vi. . . Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
- vii. . George III.'s Library, British Museum.
- viii. . Duke of Sussex's Library.
- ix. . Duke of Devonshire's Library.
- x. . Earl of Spencer's Library.
- xi. . Lenox Library.
- xii. . Library of John Fuller.
- xiii. . Lloyd's Library.
- xiv. . Leipsic Library.
- xv. . Munich Library.
- xvi. . Frankfort Library.
- xvii. . Hanover Library.
- xviii. . Emperor of Russia's Library.
- xix. . Library at Mentz.
- xx. . Huth Library.
- xxi. . Library of Hamilton Cole, of New-York.

The earliest dated specimen of printing with movable metal types is a Letter of Indulgence, of November 15, 1454. It was probably printed by Gutenberg, at Mentz.

The highest price ever paid for a book printed with movable types was at the sale of the collection of Henry Perkins, at London, in 1873, when a vellum copy of this Bible sold for £3400, or \$16,490.

STRASBURG.

1459 BIBLIA SACRA LATINA. [Strasburg: John Mentelin, 1459-60-61.]
 1460 Without title-page, pagination, or signatures; 477 leaves, printed
 1461 in double columns; 49 lines to the full column.

A copy of this Bible in the University Library at Freiburg, in Breisgau Baden, is in two volumes; has at the end of the first this inscription: "Ex-

plicit psalteriū 1460"; and at the end of the second, "Explicit Apocalipsis Anno dñi M^o CCCC LXI." The authenticity of the inscriptions is vouched for by the fact that they were made by the same hand which rubricated every page in both volumes. Accepting these dates as made in good faith, a press must have been set up at Strasburg as early as 1459, which would entitle that city to the position, in the history of printing, which has usually been assigned to Bamberg, since the first volume of the Mentelin edition has an implied earlier date than any known copy of the so-called Bamberg Bible. I am therefore compelled to give Strasburg the second place in the chronological arrangement which I have adopted. Within the first six leaves of the second volume, there are eight large wood-cut floriated initials.

B A M B E R G .

BONERS EDELSTEIN, FABELBUCH, in German. [Bamberg : Albrecht Pfister, February 14, 1461.] Quarto, 88 leaves, 25 lines; rhymed text; illustrated with 85 wood-cuts, believed to have been engraved by Pfister. 1461

In following the plan marked out, I am compelled to give this book the first place at Bamberg instead of the Bible of 36 lines, commonly known as the Bamberg or Pfister Bible. It seems to me that this Bible must have been produced by the same set of workmen who printed the Gutenberg Bible; many points of resemblance in each edition lead to this conclusion. I am not of those who believe that the Gutenberg Bible was the result of a first experiment. Years of patient labor must have been spent, and many vexatious failures and partial successes experienced, before this splendid work was produced. Might not the Bible of 36 lines have been produced by Gutenberg during these years of experiment? I do not assert this, but merely suggest its probability. At all events, I venture the assertion that there is no convincing evidence that it was printed by Pfister, at Bamberg or elsewhere.

The only copy of the Fabelbuch known to be in existence is in the library at Wolfenbüttel.

COLOGNE.

1466 JOANNIS CHRYSOSTOMI super psalmo quinquagesimo liber primus.
 [Colophon:] per me Ulricū zel de hanau clericū diocesis
 mogūtineñ. Anno dñi millesimo quadrigētesimo [sexagesimo]
 sexto. Quarto, 10 leaves.

This is the first book, with a date, known to have been printed at Cologne. It is believed that others were issued there by Zell, earlier; some bibliographers have mentioned 1462 as the time when he began printing in that city.

A copy is in the National Library at Paris.

ELTVILLE.

1467 VOCABULARIUM LATINO - TEUTONICUM, Ex Quo. [Colophon:]
 Presens hoc opusculū per Henricum Bechtermuncze
 in Altavilla est incohatum et demū sub anno Dñi
 M. CCCC. LXVII., quarta die mensis nouembris per nycolaum
 bechtermūcze fratrem dicti Henrici et wygandū spyesz de orthen-
 berg ē consummatū Quarto, 165 leaves.

Books from the Eltville press are among the most interesting and curious of the fifteenth century. They have become exceedingly rare, and are seldom offered for sale. These printers succeeded to the implements and shop property of Gutenberg, and printed this work before his death with the types he used in printing the Catholicon, in 1460,—his last book. A copy of this edition, in the National Library at Paris, is believed to be unique.

AUGSBURG.

S. BONAVENTURÆ: *Meditationes vitæ domini nostri Jesu Christi.* 1468
 [Colophon:] Impressum hoc p̄sens opusculū i Augustā, p me
 Gintherum dictū zeyner de reutlingen, III^o ydus Marcii, anno
 LX^o octavo. Folio, 71 leaves.

Several writers have fixed the time of first printing at Augsburg as early as 1466, but the date of this book is the earliest known. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and another at Althorp. Some of the early examples of the Augsburg press are highly prized on account of the wood-cuts with which they are illustrated. It might almost be said that the first school of wood-engraving in Europe was founded at that city. It must be understood that this assertion does not include or refer to those engravers who were engaged producing xylographic books.

NUREMBERG.

FRANCISCI DE RETZA *Comestorium Vitiorum.* [Colophon:] Hic 1470
 codex egregius Comestorij viciorum finit feliciter.
 Nuremberge Anno 9^{c.} LXX^o im̄p̄ssus. Folio, 286 leaves.

This book was probably printed by John Sensenschmidt and Henri Kefer. A copy can be found at the National Library, Paris. Kohler mentions a man by the name of Henri Kefer who learned the art of printing from Gutenberg, and went from Mentz to Nuremberg.

This city occupies a prominent position in the early history of printing, particularly on account of the enterprise of one of its printers, Anthony Koberger, who had more presses at work and produced a greater number of books than any other three printers of his time.

SPIRE.

1471 POSTILLA SCHOLASTICA SUPER APOCALYPSIN et super Cantica canticorum. [Colophon:] Explicit Postilla stolastica im̄pssa Spire anno LXXI°. Quarto, 15 leaves.

This is probably the earliest dated book printed at Spire. In 1477 the name of Peter Drach appears for the first time, and he has been designated by several authorities as the first printer in that city, no other name having previously appeared. This book is of great rarity, and I know of no other copy than the one at the National Library, Paris.

ESSLINGEN.

1472 THOMAS DE AQUINO. Summæ Theologicæ secundæ Partis Pars secunda. [R. of 9th leaf:] () ost 9munē 9sideracōnem de virtutibus et vicijs [Colophon:] M CCCC LXXIJ. LAUS DEO. Folio, 290 leaves, 2 columns of 58 lines.

The two books, which are mentioned first in Panzer, under the title of Esslingen, and supposed to have been printed by Conrad Fyner in 1473, are of the same type, workmanship, and paper as the work above described. His third book, *Joannis Gerson collectorium*, contains the first musical characters (notes) printed with movable metal types. Although the name of Fyner does not appear until 1474, there can be no reasonable doubt of his having printed the work of 1472.

LAUGINGEN.

1473 LIBER BEATI. AUGUSTINI ypponensis episcopi de Consensu euangelistarum. [Colophon:] Liber explicit feliciter. In

appellando ioseph pat' cristi quia non eum cōcumbendo gē
nuerat . quando qđem recte pater eſſet etiā ei⁹ quē nō ex ſua
conuge procreatū aliunde adoptaſſet . Putabat qđem xp̄s eti
am aliter fili⁹ ioseph tanq̄ ex eius omīno carne progenitus .
ſed ab eis hoc putabaſt quos marie latebat virgītas . nā lucas
aſt . Et ipſe ihs erat incipies q̄i annoz trīginta ut putabaſt
fili⁹ ioseph . q̄ tñ lucas nō eius parētē ſolā mariā ſed amboſ
parēteſei⁹ appellare mīme dubitauit ubi ait puer aut cresce
bat ⁊ contabat plenus ſapia ⁊ et grā ſi erat in illo . et ſibat pa
rentes eius per oēs ānos in iſlī ſi die ſolenni paſce . ſeo ne q̄i
q̄ bic parentes conſanguineos potius marię cū ipsa matre
eī⁹ intelligēdos putet . Quid ad ill⁹ r̄ndebit q̄d ipe iſe ⁊ lu
cas ſupiq̄ dixit . Eterat pat' eius et mater mirātes ſup hiſq̄
dicebāt ⁊ illo . Cū igit̄ ipe narret nō ex ſcubitu iſeph . ſi ex
maria uigine natū xp̄m . vñ cū patrē eī⁹ appellat niſi q̄a ⁊ virū
marie r̄cē itelligim⁹ ſi emixtioē carnis ipa coplatoē ſugii .
et ch̄ hoc etiā cristi patrē multo ſiunctioē ḡ ex eī⁹ ſiuge natō
ſit . q̄ si ei eſſet aliudē adoptatus . Vñ maniſtū eſt ill⁹ q̄d
aīt . ac vt putataſt fili⁹ ioseph . prop̄ illos dixiſe q̄ eum ex
ioſeph (ſicut aliū homines naſcunt) natūm arbitrabant .



C per hoc etiā ſi aliq̄s demonſtrare poſſet mariā ex
dauid nullā cōſaguinitatis originem duceret . ſat erat
uident̄ dicat ap̄ ſ paulus ex ſemie dauid ſcm carnē crifcum
ipsā ſi maria ſi ſte dauid aliquā ſanguinitatē duxiſſe . dubita
re viq̄ nō debemus . ex cui⁹ ſemie quoq̄ nec ſacerdotale geno
tacē ſi in uāte luca ſi cognata eī⁹ eēt elizabet quā dič ſi filiab⁹
aaron . firmiſiſme tenēdū ſi carnē cristi ex vtricq̄ ḡne propagat
tāet regū ſc̄i et ſac̄doti ſi qbus pſonis ap̄ illū pp̄l'm hebae
oꝝ etiā muſica uincto figurabat id ē criftma vnde cristi no
mē eluet . tanto aī etiā iſta euideſiſia ſignificatōe p̄nūciatū



ucs aūt mouet ſi alios p̄generatores matheſ eniat
dſcēdēſa dauid vñq̄ ad ioseph . p̄ alios aī lucas aſſe
dens a ioseph vñq̄ ad dauid . facile eīt adūtāt duas
paties hākere potuifſe ioseph . vñq̄ a quo geniſ⁹ . alteꝝ a quo
fuerit aoptatus . antiq̄ eſt enim conſuetudo adoptandi etiam

Incomitatu triū ill⁹ ⁊ euāgelistarū cum mediatore crifto
ambulans eum qui filius dei ſemper eſt propter nos filium
hominis factum ut ſempiterna virtus eius et diuinitas no
ſtre inſiimitati et mortalitati contemperata . de noſtro no
biſ in ſe atq̄ ad ſe faceret viam cum magna ſpe leticia fides
liter teneat . ne peccet a rege crifto regatur . ſi forte peccauer
rit ab eodem ſacerdote crifto expieſt atq̄ ita in actione bo
ne conuerſationis et vite nutritis pennis gemine dilectionis
tanq̄ duab⁹ allis validis euectus a terris ab ecclē ipſo xp̄o
verbo illuminetur . verbo quod in principio erat . et verbuq̄ q̄d
apud deum erat et verbum deus erat . et ſi per ſpeculū ⁊ enig
mate . lōge tñ ſublimi⁹ ab omni ſimilitudine corporali . quapro
pter q̄uis in illis tribus actiue vite in iohannis autem euā
gelio dōna contemplatiue virtutis eluceat his qui tec dino
ſcere ſunt idonei tñ ⁊ hoc iohāni quō qd eī⁹ parte eſt . ſic ma
nebit donec veniat quod perfectum eſt . et ali quidem datur
per ſpirituſ ſermo ſapienſie . ali ſermo ſciētie ſecundūm eun
dem ſpirituſ aliud enim diem domini ſapitalius ſi pectore
domini liq̄dus aliquid bibit . aliud leuatū vñq̄ ad terciū
celum in effabilia verba audit . omnes tamen q̄ndiu ſunt in
corpoſe peregrinantur a domino et omnibus bonē ſpei fideli
bus in libro vite ſcriptis ſeruatur quod dictum eſt . et ego di
ligam eum . et cſtendam meipſum illi . veruntamen in hac p
egrinatione quantū rei huq̄ intelligentia vel ſciētia quisq̄ p
fecerit tantomagis caueat diabolica vicia ſuperbia et iniui
diā . meminerit hic ipſum euāgelium iohannis . q̄m multo
amplius ergit ad cōtemplationem veritatis tam multo am
plius percipere de dulcedine caritatis . Et quia illud prece
ptum veriſimum ac ſaluberrimū eſt . quanto magnus eſt tan
to humilia te in omnibus . qui euāgelista christum longe ce
teris altius commendat apud eum ⁊ diſcipulis pecces lauat .

Liber. Beati. Auguſtini. Ypponensis. Epifcopi de Conſenſu
euāgelistarū. explicit feliciter. In ciuitate Laugingen. Im
prefſus. Anno a partu virginis ſalutifero. Millemoquacim
gentefimoſeptuagesimotercio. Pudie. Idus. Aprilis .

ciuitate. Laugingen. Impressus. Anno Millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo tercio. Pridie. Idus. Aprilis. Folio, 106 leaves.

Up to this time there have been very few, if any, conjectures published concerning the history of this book, and no one has ventured to name the unknown printer. The capital letters of this work resemble closely one of the sets used by Anthony Sorg, of Augsburg. Copies are in the National Library at Paris, and in the collection of the author. See plate No. 1.

ULM.

ALBERTI MAGNI Opus de mysterio missæ. [Colophon:] In opido 1473 imperiali Vlm, per Johannē czeyner de Reutlingen, m° cccc° lxxijj, die xxix maij. Folio, 135 leaves.

Dr. Hassler, a writer upon early printing at Ulm, maintains that Hohenwang was its first printer, and claims that a *Vocabularium Latino-Teutonicum* was his first book, and that it was printed before the year 1469. Still, the fact remains that the one described contains the earliest known date of any Ulm book. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and another in the collection of the author. See plate No. 2.

MERSEBURG.

LIBER DE QUÆSTIONIBUS OROSII. Incipiunt questiones Orosij ad beatū Augustinū Episcopum yponensem Prologus. [Colophon:] Finit liber beati Augustini A luca brandis ex opido delczsch pgenito Nunc aūt vrbe Marispoli commanenti Anno millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo tercio Nonas uero Augusti quinto. Quarto, 30 leaves.

A work of great rarity. The Althorp collection has an incomplete copy.

MARIENTHAL.

1474 BREVIARIUM ET PSALTERIUM MOGUNTINENSE. [Colophon:] Hoc volumen breuiarii psalteriique Moguntinensis artis impressoriæ industria perfectum, feliciter consummatum est in domo fratrum clericorum communis vite Vallis Sancte Marie eiusdem diœceseos in Ringkauia Anno domini M. CCCC. LXXIV. Sabbato post Reminiscere. 2 parts. Quarto, 721 leaves.

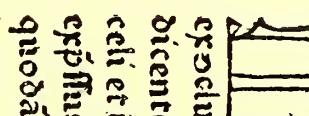
This is probably the first book with a date from the Marienthal press. There is, however, in existence a Letter of Indulgence, which it is supposed these brothers printed six years earlier. A Chapter of this Brotherhood were the first printers at Brussels; three books from that press are dated from 1474 to 1487, and a third Chapter had a press at Rostock, in 1476. Several writers agree that the Marienthal Chapter went to that place from the Monastery of Weidenbach, near Cologne, in 1463. But it is not known when they issued their first work. These books of Marienthal are not of exceeding rarity, but are of considerable value. A very imperfect copy of the one described sold for 1500 marks in 1881. Copies are at Mentz, Darmstadt, and Paris.

LUBECK.

1475 RUDIMENTUM NOVICIORUM. Epithoma partes in sex juxta mundi sex ætates divisum, prius alibi non receptum quod placuit rudimentum noviciorum intitulari. [Colophon:] Anno 1475, die 5 Augusti, in urbe Lubicina [per Lucam Brandis de Schass]. 2 volumes, folio, 460 leaves.

Brandis was the only printer at Merseburg during the fifteenth century. Santander says he left there in 1475 for Lubeck, where he had a press from that year to 1499. The catalogue of rare books exhibited at the

Vltimus pcessit mathias quē adiecit ad numerū aploꝝ
oplens bolo suo s̄ymbolū et dicēs et vitā eternā et bic
articulus fundat sup trium psonarꝝ opatiōꝝ in gla/vbi
p̄ minishat posse/filius aut nolce ex sp̄is vitā h̄m om̄e
posse et nosce. Etma enī vita ē q̄ nuq̄ habebit duratōis
ēminū/q̄ est actus fluēs diuinꝝ a deo in beatos/ut totū
q̄ in ipis ē Felicis vniat omibꝫ in sumitatis q̄ nūc mor
tis sūt pladia fugatis i. Cor ꝑ. Absorta est mors in
victoria. Bibiū aut̄ hec vita in fonte vite deo trinitate
sicut dicit p̄s Dñe apud te ē fons vite et in lumine tuo
videbimꝝ lumē. hic i. ī grossō expoītū ē s̄ymbolū aploꝝ
q̄ fuit p̄mum

 Vt triplicatis aut̄ b̄sibꝫ sueneūt cccrviij p̄res
in nicena synodo et s̄ymbolū non aliud ab ip̄o
q̄ diāū ē. sc̄ eodē articulos magis ad erroris
exclūsiōe explāuenūt/et p̄mū qdā articulū ita exp̄ssenūt
dicentes. Credo in vnū deū p̄rem omnipotente facōne
celi et tr̄e visibiliū oīm et in uisibiliū. Et iste totꝫ ita est
exp̄ssus sua errore paganoꝝ et hereticop̄ q̄ manichei a
quodā mane heresiarcha eoz dicunt Paganī enī m̄stos
deos eandē diuinitatē habentes/ et ab inficē differētes
esse dixerunt. Manes aut̄ duos docuit ēē deos/ et duo
p̄ncipia sc̄ deū lucis/ et deū tembraꝝ/ vnū deū bonoꝝ
p̄ncipiū et aliū p̄ncipiū maloꝝ/ et hoc id eo fuit/ q̄a errā
tes dixerūt malū deū ee tm̄ maloꝝ/ et ideo habē malū
efficientē cāꝝ. q̄ cū nō possit ēē bonoꝝ deū/ dixerūt malū
deū ee p̄ncipiū maloꝝ/ Con qđ dixerūt p̄res. Credo in
vnū deū/ quia Ēxodi dicit ꝑ. Dñs deus tuus vnus ēt
et non erunt tibi d̄p alp̄ p̄ter me p̄s Non erit in te deus
recens/ neq̄ adorabis deum alienum. ego enī sum dñs
Cum autem dicit vnus deus/ non ē hec vnitatis que in
aliquo genere cadat vel s̄p̄e vnitatis creare m̄triplacat
in plurimis suis suppositis in quibus ēt. Petrus enim
et Martinus nec sunt vnum animal nec vnꝫ homo h̄m

Opus de mīsterio missæ Dñi Alberti/ mag
autonītate radians. In quo nichil traditū
aut doctetur/ quod non scripturaz dignis
testimonīa cōprobēt. In opido imperiali
Vlm/ per Jobannē cypner de Reitlingen
sūma cum diligētia impressum. Anno a
nūitate domī Oꝝcccc. lxxiiij. Die xix.
mensis Maꝝ Felicis finit.)

Et hoc ideo sit q̄ cathēcuminus instruitur / et ideo ad
illam partem quā in destruōione esse dīximus admitti
tur/ quia vero cathecuminus nondum est baptisatus/
et ideo non ē p̄pianus. Ideo ad illam partem m̄isse/
que est de communione fidelium non admittitur sed ex
ire precipit. Hoc igitur est qđ de missarum peractiōe
breuiter et grosse videbatur esse dicendum Alia subri
lia melioribus relinquerendo n̄t. Deo ḡacias Amen.)

National Library in Paris, which describes this book, says: * * * "Le volume exposé est ouvert de manière à présenter une mappemonde de forme circulaire, première carte de cette nature qui ait été gravée."

BRESLAU.

SYNODALIA STATUTA Epi Conradi. [Colophon:] Wratislaviæ 1475
per Cunradum Elyan (succendor) impressa, 9 oct. 1475.
Quarto, 65 leaves.

This book is extremely rare; I know of but one copy, and that is in the University Library at Prague. I made an examination of it in the summer of 1882, and ascertained to my satisfaction that I have in my collection a work resembling in mechanical execution the "SYNODALIA STATUTA," which must have been produced by this printer, printed upon the same kind of paper, with the same types, and having a corresponding number of lines to a page. The title of my book is "Tractus de Instructione Simplicium Confessorum," by "Anthonio Archiepiscopo Florintino." I have not been able to discover that my example of the Breslau press has been mentioned by any writer, and I regard it as a curiosity worthy of an illustration. See plate No. 3.

BLAUBEUREN.

ALBERTUS DE EYB. Ob ein mā sey zu nemē ein elich wib oder nit. 1475
[Colophon:] M. CCCC. LXXV. Conradus Mancz zu Blauburren.
Octavo, 144 leaves.

This is believed to be the only book printed in this town during the fifteenth century. Deschamps suggests that Mancz was one of the wandering printers.

BURGDORF.

1475 JACOBUS DE CLUSA. *Tractatus de apparitionibus animarum post exitum ea[rum] a corporib[us] Edit[us] in erdfordia ab Jacobo de Clusa ord. Carth. [Colophon:] Impressus in opido Burgdorf, anno dñi 1475.* Folio, 26 leaves of 33 lines.

Several writers contend that this book was printed at Burgdorf, in Switzerland; but the weight of authority seems to be in favor of a town of that name in Hanover. I record it as of the latter place without comment.

ROSTOCK.

1476 LACTANCIJ FIRMIANI de diuinis institutionibus aduersus gentes rubrice primi libri incipiunt. [Colophon:] *Per fratres presbiteros et clericos cōgregationis domus viridis orti ad sc̄m Michaelem in opido Rostockceñ ptium inferioris Sclauie Anno millesimo quadringētesimo septuagesimo sexto. Quinto Idus Aprilis.* Folio, 203 leaves.

Here we have another instance of the enterprise of the Brothers of Common Life. Seeing that the newly discovered art of printing would deprive them of the revenues derived from copying, it is probable that they employed printers and sold the results of their labor. The last book bearing their Rostock imprint is dated April 5, 1481. A copy of the Lactantius is in the author's collection. See plate No. 4.

REICHENSTEIN.

1477 DYALOG[US] SUP LIBERTATE ECCLESIASTICA inter hugonem decanū et oliuerium burgimagistrum et catonem secretariu [Colophon:] *Explicit dyalogus Rychenstein impressus.*

ces sed parati semper obediere illi ut adhucere
re quem scienter fecirent perū papā qz alli
as mortaliter peccarent. Qui quis minicē
ordinacionibus factis a scismatis qz est
excommunicatus extra de sen. ex. c. i.

Que infidelitate iudeorum. **N**on de infidelitate
uel paganoꝝ uel hereticoꝝ quorū qdlibet
est grauissimum pēnū dicens ad damnacio
nem non oportet hic dicere. Inter hos lo
rum heretici sunt excommunicati sed et cum a
līs p̄cipue indecis non debet haberi nimis
domestica queratio a p̄cipue p̄deote. Do
tes tamen interrogare p̄ ut videt. si habet
aliquid dubium in his que sunt fidei ut d̄
sacramento altaris a hmoi. si de hoc ha
bet disiplētā non curandū Qui autē volū
tarie et sponte dubitat effet mortale. He
reticus quilibet ē excommunicatus et nō pot
absoluti circa sedem ap̄ficam ut pat̄ in p̄fes
su. **T**Item credēs receptator ut fātoꝝ be
reticoꝝ similī est excoicat ut extra de be
reticoꝝ

Que ambitione que accedit ex superbia cu
m

postat in ordinariū appetitū honoris et mul
tum ripitur in plaus et dñs etiā interrogā
dum est ut sic. **Q**ui desiderauit aliquā dig
nitatē uel beneficium curatus rōne delibera
ta p̄ncipali ppter honorē uel utilitatē tē
poralē peccant mortalē. **Q**ui desiderauit
dignitatē ut officiū aut bñficiū ecclasticū
uel secularē a dō qđ est indignus et inept⁹ ut
qz ignorans ut crūmōsus et hmoi. qz pecca
uit mortalē maxime si desiderauit hmoi e
cū faciendo strācepta. **Q**ui quesiuit ho
norem de quaicꝝ re ita inordinatae qz ibi
ostiruerit finē mortale ē. In aliis casib⁹
tamen penitale

Non de derisione

Que derisione que aliquā fecedit ex superbia
etia interrogandū est si vñ derisit sacramē
ta aut uerba sacra uel alia dñma vñpedēs
ea aut sanctos viros aut platos aut p̄loas
religiosas aut parentes aut volentes deo
feruire ut sic retrahent eos qz mortalē pec
cauit. **Q**ui studiose derisit aliquē intēdēs
ex hoc muriā eius et vilificationem uel no
tabilem perturbationem eius. uel derisit de

Anno . . . Millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo septimo mensis Iunij die vero decimaquarta. Folio, 14 leaves.

This is a specimen of early printing of the greatest rarity. Several writers are not quite clear about its having come from a press at Reichenstein. The language of the Colophon, however, seems explicit and plain; why its truthfulness is doubted is beyond my comprehension. Of its printer nothing whatever is known.

SCHUSSENRIED. (Sortense Monasterium.)

LEON. ARETINUS, Calphurnia et Gurgulio Comedia. [Colophon:] 1478
Finit felicite, leonard⁹ Arētin⁹ jn monasterio, Sortēn. Anno
dni M° ˜dringētesimo septuagesimo octauo. Folio, 14 leaves.

A copy of this book may be seen at the National Library in Paris. It has never attracted much attention from the bibliographers, and consequently there have been few, if any, speculations about this unknown printer.

EICHSTADT.

HENRICI DE SEGVSIO . . . vulgo Hostiensis, summa super	1478
Titulis Decretalium. [Colophon:] Desideratum huius summe	1479
hostiensis finem aduexit mensis februarii dies decimus octavus	
quo post . . . mille quadringenti septuaginta novem anni	
transiere. [The first volume is dated 1478.] 2 volumes, folio,	
581 leaves.	

Of the forty-two books credited to Eichstadt during the fifteenth century, eight are dated and only five have the names of the printers. The books which bear the name of Michael Reyser, the first printer, are so marked in their leading characteristics that those who are acquainted with their

peculiarities have no difficulty in assigning those that have neither name nor date to the right place. Of this printer it may be safely said that he left the means of identification upon every page of his work. Copies of the above are in the Library at Munich, and also in the collection of the author. See plate No. 5.

WURZBURG.

1479 BREVIARIUM DIOCESESIS HERBIPOLENSIS. [R. of 7th leaf.] Privilegium datum Magistris Stephano Dold, Ieorio Ryser et Johanni Bekenhub dicto Mentzer opus hoc imprimendi, in Civitate Herbipolensi. Anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo nono, die vicesima mensis septembris. Folio, 347 leaves.

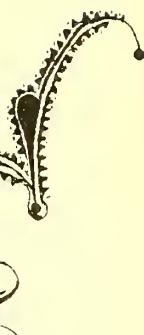
Ieorio Ryser, the second member of this firm, is supposed to have been Georgius Reyser, who was at Eichstadt in 1483. Beckenhaub had a press at Strasburg in 1473, and a third at Ratisbon in 1485.

ERFURT.

1479 LECTONARIUM de tempore duodecim ac trium lectionum. Erphordiæ, MCCCCCLXXIX. Folio, 104 leaves.

This book was probably printed by Paul Wider de Hornbach, the first known printer at Erfurt. I know of no copy in any public or private collection.

Altern mihi quoniam veritas in obfuso latet
at hic existimatur: vel errore atque imperita vici
ei variis et ineptis suplicitiis seruientis vel
philosophis prauitate ingemoru turbantibus ea
petuisque illustrantibus. et si non qualis in char
Tullo fuit quia precipua et atomitabilis fuit:
aliquam tamen primam eloqueriae stringere facultatem. ut quan
tum veritas vi sua propria valeat: tanti inueni quoque viribus ma
exeretur se aliquando. et discussis conuictis tam publicis que eou
qui sapientes putantur erroribus. huius generi clarissimum lumen
infert: Quod quidem tuibus ex causis fieri velle. vel quod ma
gis possent credere homines ornatu quietiam mentacio cre
dunt. capti orationis ornatu lenocinioque verbis vel certe ut ipsi phi
losophi suis armis possimus quibus placere sibi et affectare solent op
primeantur a nobis. sed quoniam deus hanc voluntati esse natutam ut
simpliciter et nuda veritas esset luculentier. quia satis onesta per se est
propter ornamentis extrinsecus accedit spectata corampli. Quidam
cum vero specie placet aliena quia pro se corruptu vanescit ac defluit
misi aliumque ornatum quefisco: circumlitum fuerit ac peritulum: equo am
mo fero ingenum mihi mediocre fuisse coecissum. Verum ego non
eloquenter sed veritatis fiducia suscepit hoc opus: manus fonsasse que pos
sit meis viribus sustiniri. quod tam etiam si ego defecerim deo cu
ius est hoc munus adiuuare: veritas ipsa complebit. Et tamen cum sci
entiam maximos quosque oratores a eauthenticis medicribus lepe vic
tos: quoniam tanta est potentia veritatis: ut sepiam quis in rebus exiguis
sua caritate defendat. Quis hanc ego in maxima causa ab ingencis
quidem illis ac disertis uris: sed tamen falsa videntibus oppressum
iripuerit. ac nou illa si minus oratione nostra que de tenui sive ad
modum exilis emanat. lumine tamen suo clara et illustris appare
at. Nec si philosophi doctrina latitudine mirabiles extant: ego illis
etiam scientiam veri cognitionemque concesserim. quam nemo cogi
tando aut disputando afferri potest. Nec enim nunc recipiendo eo
rum studium: qui veritatem scire voluerunt. quia natura hominis
deus veri adiutori cuiusentissimum fecit sed id arguo id reiuno:
quoniam honestam illum et optimam voluntatem non sit sectitus efficiens
quia neque quid esset verum ipsum sciebant: neque quoniam aut ubi
aut quia mente querendum. ita dum succurrere humanis erubibus
cupunt: ipsi se in plagas et errores maximos induxerunt. Ab hoc igit
cur i. et opus coargueret philosophiam: suscepit materie ordo ipse de



*Cartata pessima iacent nec sua vita trahent.

Inferni misericordia illa cava guttita pandens.

Qui raperet semper: fit tuta preda deus.

Eripis nimisque populum de carcere mortis.

Et sequitur liber quo suris auctor abis.

Fuomit abloquitam pauce sera te tua pletam.

Et de fauce suppositam subtrahit agnus oves.

Hinc tumulu repetit post tartara carne telum pta

Belliger ad celos ampla tropha refert.

Quos habuit penale chaos. iam recordit iste.

Et quos mois peccaret: hos noua vita tenet.

Rex facet ecce tui radiat pars magna trophei.

Cuniputas animas facta lauaca traxit.

Candoris egreditur micio exercitus vendis.

Atque vetus vicium purgat in anime nouo.

Fulgentes animas vestis quoque candica signat.

Et gregae de mitico gaudia pastor habet.

Roditur hac felix concors mercede facertos.

Qui dare vult domino dupla talenta suo.

Ad meliora traheens gentili errore vagantes.

Bella ne raperet munit oule dei.

Quos prius eua noxes infererat: hos modo reddit

Ecclesie pastores. Et relachte finu.

Amen

ffirmari. Laudansq vici pedilercis ingenii qui resolutus inter xpia/
re pfectiois scriptores supermittit metu quodam et copia: vel in/
lum eop sequitur facienda simul et lenitate sermoni. Duinap in/
flatione aduetus gentes. De ita quoque rei ad Donatum. Necnon
et de opificio rei vel formatione hominis. Et Demetru finunt libri
Petrastates presbiteros et clericos congregacionis dominus vitiosissi
ad scdm Michaelem in opido Rostocken psum infestans Schau.
put facultas et industria culte emendate satis et accurate assummati.
Anno incarnationis comitice. Otiliano quadragesimo septuag
esimo sexto. Quinto Ious Apollis. Deo Gratias.

PASSAU.

BREVARII PATAVIENSIS Pars aestivalis. [Colophon:] Finis Libri 1481
 horarum iuxta rubricam Ecclesie Patavieñ. Impressi in inclita
 ciutate predicta sub Anno domini Millesimo quaaringentesimo
 octuagesimo primo, sexta die augusti. Octavo, 208 leaves.

It is believed that this work came from the press of Conrad Stahel and Ben. Mayr, the first printers whose names appear as having been connected with the art of printing at Passau.

LEIPSIC.

JOANNIS ANNII VITERBIENSIS Glosa sup Apocalipsim d̄ statu 1481
 ecclie Ab âno salutis pñti sc̄z MCCCCLXXXI usq[ue] ad finē
 mñdi Et de pclaro [et] glosissio triūpho xpiāo[rum] ī Turcos
 [et] Maumethos [Colophon:] Impressum Lipczk anno
 M. CCCC. LXXXI. in pfesto Michaelis Explicit opus.
 Magistri. Iohannis nannis Quarto, 48 leaves.

A majority of the bibliographers have fixed upon Marcus Brand, or Brandis, as the first printer of Leipsic and the printer of this work, while several others have written in favor of giving Conrad Kacheloven (or Kachelosen) the first place.

MAGDEBURG.

PSALTERIUM LATINUM. . . . Magdeburgi, Bartholomeus Ghotan, 1481
 1481. Folio.

None of the earlier bibliographers name Ghotan among the printers at Magdeburg, but attribute this book to his press while he was at Lubeck. Later writers, however, assign it to the former place. There is a copy at the Royal Library in Dresden.

TREVES.

1481 *SPECULUM CLARUM nobile et p̄ciosum ipso[rum] sacerdotū in quo
refulgēt et reþsentantur aliqz valde vtilia speculāda circa tria
pncipalia: Baptismi Eukaristie et Penitēcie sacramēta
per fratrē Hermānū dictz de Schildis. [Colophon :] Impressū
Treveris. Anno Dñi millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo
primo. Quarto, 16 leaves.*

Of this book there is nothing known save that it (probably) exists. I do not know of any writer who has ventured an opinion as to the name of the printer. The late M. Tross, who had evidently seen a copy, believed it to have been printed with the characters of Guldenschaff, of Cologne. No other book is known to have been printed at Treves during the fifteenth century.

URACH.

1481 *PLENARIUM nach Ordnung der Episteln und Evangelien durch
d. ganze Jahr Urach, 1481. Folio, 237 leaves.*

Another book was printed in this town bearing the date of 1481. Probably both were by Conrad Fyner, who is believed to have left Esslingen and settled at Urach in 1480.

REUTLINGEN.

1482 *NICOL. DE AUSMO. Summa Pisani, que alias Magistratia seu
Pisanella appellatur [Colophon :] anno dñi m. cccc. LXXXIJ.
Sabbato ante Ephie. In Rutlingen Folio, 417 leaves.*

This book was undoubtedly printed by Joannis Otmar, whose name appears in three others issued from a press at Reutlingen the same year.

**Incipit liber quintus de accusatōib⁹. de:
nunciatiōib⁹. et inquisitionib⁹.**

Tinaz homines sapent et intelligerent ac nouis sima prudenter. maiori utiqz studio peccatoꝝ inquinamenta vitare. Sz qz omes filij ade sumus. ideoqz et peccatores sum⁹. In prevaricatione siquidē primi hominis. ymagō dei in omnib⁹ cōmaculata est hominib⁹. ita etiā ut recepta in viscera priuata humanc viuida semina. peccati cōtagione cabescant. qd in psalmis cuiusvis ore mortaliū deplangit dāuid. Ecce inquit in iniquitatib⁹ dceptus sum. et in peccatis dcepit me mater mea. Et accedit. xxvij. q. ij. ome ita qz. et. xxxvij. q. mī. vir cū apria. Nedū aut alie no scelere premimur. h̄ et apria culpa et malicia. sacraꝝ autoritate literarꝝ polluti esse cōvincimur. et miser generis humani defectus viciōsius multo in ramorꝝ apagine dilatare cepit. quod in radice vicioꝝ germinavit. In multis em ait scriptura delinquim⁹ omes et. Deccata vero seu maleficia nō debent remanere impunita. Dicam⁹ qualiter puniant⁹ filii suscepiti ex matrimonio de quo. S. pmisim⁹. **V**el sic. egim⁹ supra de ciuilib⁹ actōibus. nunc de criminalibus. **V**el ita. viso de accusatione matrimoniali in specie supra libro primo qui matrimoniu accusare possunt pse quentes. nūc de accusatōib⁹ plene et genera liter tractandū est. sic videam⁹ de accusatio nib⁹. denunciatiōib⁹. et inquisitōib⁹ dicentes. **Q**uo modis puniatur crimen alicui⁹ et quidem quinqz. **A**ccusando. **E**xcipiendo. **D**enunciando. **I**nquirendo. **S**im ordine. ut in notorijs. vt. j. e. sup his. et. c. q liter. ij. q. penl. nec tradicit illud. c. sup his Nam vex est p̄ crimē trib⁹ modis potest opponi ut ibi. Sz quinqz modis agit sive queritur de crimine ut puniat⁹. vt supra dictū est. de singulis igit singulatim et p se videam⁹. **D**e accusationibus. Hubrica.

Vit videndū est. **Q**uid sit accusatio. **Q**uis possit acculare. **Q**uis accusari. **Q**ualiter pcedat in accusatione. **Q**uis sit effectus accusationis.

Vid sit accusatio. et quidē criminis aliqui hois apud iudicē competentē in inscriptione interueniente legitime facta delatio. unde et accusare nichil aliud est p̄ reum criminis aliquē p libellū deferre vel facere ad vindictā. vt h̄ colligunt⁹. j. e. sup his. C. qui accu. nō pos. l. nō phibent⁹. et. l. si crimen. sic et h̄ qui magistratū et potestate habent phibent⁹ aliū accusare durate officio. qz nec ipsi interim sine fraude dueniri possent. ff. ad. l. iul.

rat. et. l. si quis ex familiarib⁹. ibi. ei⁹ exumationē et. ff. de accusatōib⁹. libelloꝝ. ibi. reā deferre et. de priuatis delic. l. v. et ad. l. iul. de adulter. l. ij. q. si publico. vbi defecit accusator. qz libell⁹ nō fuit oblat⁹. et ar. ff. de suspec. tu. l. nj. q. pterea. h̄ h̄ fallis in casibus in quib⁹ nō cogit⁹ aliquis inscribere. ve no. j. q. qualiter.

Vis possit accusare. et quidē quicūqz nō phibetur. sicut in edicto de procuratore et de testib⁹. et de matrimonij. dsuevit dici. vt. ff. de procur. l. mutus. ff. de testib⁹. l. j. s. d spon. cū apud. **P**rohibent aut quidā ppter sexuz ut mulieres. vt. xv. q. nj. de crimine. ij. q. j. phibent⁹. ff. e. l. fi. et h̄ regulariter veruz est. Fallit tñ in casib⁹. admittunt em in accusatione simonie. legis iulie de annona. et maiestatis. et cornelie. testameti. heresis. fraudati census. fraudate annone. et suspecti criminis. xv. q. nj. sane. nemini. ff. ad. l. iul. de annona. l. v. et ad. l. iul. maiestatis. inquisitionibus. et de accusationib⁹. l. ij. et institut⁹. de suspect. tu. q. j. et q. psequunt⁹ suā iniuriā vel suorum. qz tuc sup om̄s admittunt⁹. ff. e. l. j. et l. ij. h̄. j. et qui appellatōe suoꝝ dñeantur ibide legit⁹. Sz et h̄ m iura cañ. admittit⁹ mulier in criminis fraudate annone. ij. q. j. phibetur. q. mulierē. **S**imonie. j. de simo. tanta. et idē dici potest in exceptis alijs criminib⁹. puta dilapidatōe. ij. q. vij. quapropter. nā et equipatur criminis fraudate annone in quo mulier admittit⁹ ut dictum est. **E**t no. q. in casibus in quib⁹ mulier admittit⁹ non inscrit. nec in turpillianū incidit. ff. ad turpille. l. j. q. accusatōe. et. l. mulierē. nec obs. C. ad turpillianū. si femina. nā ibi destitit ab accusatione pacto corrupta. **E**lij apter etatez ut pupilli. ij. q. j. phibentur. ff. e. qui accusare. et. l. ij. q. pupillus. nisi in casib⁹ in quibus admittuntur tutore actore. ff. e. l. j. q. j. ergo cū pupillus phibeat⁹. relinquit⁹ p̄ adultus autoritate curatoris accusare valeat. ff. d autoritate p̄stanta. l. datur. ar. ff. e. qui accusare. et de popu. actōe. l. mulieri. C. de autoritate tu. claz. h̄ de adulterio accusare non potest etiā adulter. nisi velit thoz apriuz vindicare. ff. ad. l. iul. de adulter. si marit⁹ sit in magistratu. q. lex. Itē secus in testimonij. qz in criminalib⁹ testificari nō potest minor. xx annis. vt. ff. de testib⁹. in testimonij. **E**lij repellunt⁹ ppter bonū publicū. ne. s. ledatur respublica. ut milites qui iurat se nō evitatu ros mortē ppter rempublicā. vt. C. qui accusano pos. l. nō phibent⁹. et. l. si crimen. sic et h̄ qui magistratū et potestate habent phibent⁹ aliū accusare durate officio. qz nec ipsi interim sine fraude dueniri possent. ff. ad. l. iul.

MEMMINGEN.

FASCICULUS TEMPORUM. [Auctore Werner Rolevinck.] [Colophon; 1482
v. of 63^d leaf:] Impressum p me Albertū Kuñe de Duderstat
Magunt⁹. dyoces año dñi Millesimo quadringentesimo
octuagesimo secundo. [R. of 71st leaf.] Impressus Memmingen.
Folio, 71 leaves.

Between the years 1474 and 1500 this work passed through thirty different editions, thus proving that it must have been one of the most popular books of its time. The wood-cuts in some of the earlier editions make them highly prized by those interested in the early history of wood-engraving; but as an authority, or work of reference, it is not considered of any special value. There is a copy in the collection of the author. See plate No. 6.

METZ.

AMMONICōNES ad spiritualē uitā utiles. Ca. primū de imitacōe
xpi. [Colophon:] Impresse in cītate Metensi per fratrem
Johannē Colini et Gerhardum de noua ciuitate. Anno
Dominī Mille^o. cccc^o. LXXXIJ^o. Quarto, 24 leaves. 1482

Another book, of the same year, paper, and characters, is cited by M. Tessier as having been printed at Metz; but the one described is the only production of the Metz press of that year which gives the name of the printer and place. The National Library at Paris and the Town Library of Metz possess copies.

HEIDELBERG.

HUGONIS DE PRATO FLORIDO Sermones de sanctis. [Colophon:] 1485
Impressi Heydelberge Anno M. CCCC. LXXXV. xij. Kalen-
das februarias. Folio, 285 leaves.

It is not known whether Henry Knoblochzer or Freidrich Misch was the first printer in this town. The early authorities give precedence to the latter, while later writers award the first press to the former. There is a copy in the author's collection. See plate No. 7.

REGENSBURG, or RATISBON.

1485 LIBER MISSALIS secundum breviarium chori Ecclesiæ Ratisponensis. [After the Calendar:] Hunc Librum per viros industrios Johannem Sensenschmidt et Johannem Beckenhaub dictum Moguntinum opifices: Jussimus et fecimus impressione decorari. Datum Ratispone die quinta mensis Marcii. Anno Domini M. cccc. octogesimo quinto. Folio, 360 leaves.

John Sensenschmidt was born at Egra, in Bohemia; he was the first printer at Nuremberg, 1470-1478; the second at Bamberg, 1481-1490; and in 1485, in company with Beckenhaub, printed this first book at Regensberg.

MUNSTER.

1486 RUDOLPHUS LANGIUS, nobilis Westphalus et Monasteriensis Canonicus. Carmina et alia opera. [Colophon:] Iohannes Limburgus. Monasterii Westphalie impressit feliciter m° cccc° LXXXVI° Iulii xxix. Quarto, 36 leaves.

Johannes Limburgus is the only printer known to have had a press at this place during the fifteenth century.

Roma in flor. Et numerati sunt clues ei⁹ ⁊ descripti nonagesies trecēta milia q. & milia. Nūdus describit vniūsus de mādato Augusti qđ misterio n̄ caruit, q̄ ille nascit̄ i mōdo q̄ electos suos ascrib̄ veni iēnitate, ut dic Gregorius maximus fuit hoc tempore vir magnē fame.

Imperatores rōani p̄ hāc linea continuant̄ q̄ oēs Augusti dicuntur, ppter singularē b̄xi⁹ Augusti excellentiā. Justū equidē est ut ille oib⁹ nomē tribuat q̄ cāctis viuēdi formā ⁊ regendi normā substituit. Tanta siquidē i eo pbitas ac strenitas emicuit ut vix credibile sit q̄ vñq̄ destituta natura huani discursus talē edere potuerit, qđ ultra s̄ xpm cū benedicta m̄se sua pīdē meruit q̄ ipse primicer⁹ extiterit vocatiōis gentiū t̄, nec vñq̄ p̄ lēc dñs vocari voluit. Nam ei p̄m⁹ extruxit, būilitas, clemētie, cīlitatē, pacie, discipline t̄, q̄ rarissime i tātā ablimitate ouenit̄ exemplar ip̄e fuit. Ellū n̄ nisi coact⁹ accepit. At. n. Agnū ē dispēdiū aureo hamo pisces capē, q̄ hami pditi dāno nlla p̄ captā pīscū apari. Detrahērib⁹ sibi ait. In liba cīnitate libas decet eē ligua. Ollites ociai nequaq̄ aut dīciari pmittebat q̄ p̄fessio istituta ē ad labore.

Procuratores Judee. *Archæ / fili⁹ Herodis. Sub la⁹ a. 9.* *eo dñs redit ex Egypto.* *Componius* *Hic loco Archæ / lai substitutus est* *Marc⁹* *Sub isto morib⁹ Salome soror Herodis.*

Hic incipit sexta etas

Christus nascitur. *h̄ 200.*

Linea christi.

Anno domini. *j.*

anno quoniam dñs
Xps dñs ex maria v̄ gine nascit̄ anno mūdi. h̄ 199. completo.

Natus est circa h̄c tēpora dñs nosterib⁹ xp̄s de virginē p̄ mara nouo ordine fin p̄phetica pmissa. Et h̄c ē plenitudo temporis de q̄ apl̄s dicit qñ misit de⁹ filiū suū i mundū. Ob hoc īcipit h̄ sexta etas mōdi cui⁹ finem solis de⁹ nonuit. Et dicit Aug. q̄ h̄c etas dī senect⁹ q̄ sepe extēdit ultra oēs pcedentes etatas, q̄ pleriq̄ boīm viuūt etiā vñq̄ ad centum viginti annos aut ultra t̄ notū ē q̄ sexagenarios senes vocam⁹. H̄n̄ fatuū ē velle determinare q̄itatem ei⁹. Plures enī h̄ attēptarūt q̄ oēs fuere decepti sicut p̄bat doctor sc̄ns t̄.

Era xp̄ianor̄ p̄ncipalissima oīz era, nonissima celebriam⁹. Ip̄e ē an⁹? Octauiani. 42. Olimpiadi cētesimē nonage simētie. Et fm̄ beda an⁹ mūdi. h̄ 199. op̄lēt⁹. vñ v̄ sua. H̄n̄ tolle datū ad milia qnq̄ ducēt. Nascēti dñs beda dat a. p̄ thoplasto. Itē. An̄ xp̄m duo. cc. min⁹ vno milia qnq̄. Et h̄c tac̄ p̄babiliō mod⁹ ab eccl̄a suā t̄ ē mag⁹ vulgat⁹. Sūt et alij diūsimodi supp̄tationū, qdā buiores nt hebreor̄, qdā lōgiōres nt methodij ⁊ alioz de qb⁹ imēsus ē labor tracta re. Vulgaris xp̄modica. Vide singula locis suis.

mūdi
durata est p̄ 2500
ultima cum ei venit fam carminis etas
Magnus ab integro seculo vñ nascit̄ ordo.
Jam noua progenies celo dimittitur alto
Jam credit ⁊ virgo, redeunt saturnea regna
Tu modo nascēti puer, quo ferrea p̄mum
Desinet, ⁊ totū surget gens aurea mundo
Castafane lucina Tuus iam regnat apollo

De principatu rōano sic dicit Cicero i li. de officijs
Certū est fuisse aliqd temp⁹ quo sine regib⁹ viuebat.
At postq̄ int̄ gentiū possessiones ceperūt dividi nō
alia de cā regē istituti s̄ nisi iusticie scrūnde. Nam cū
i inicio p̄meret nūcītudo ab h̄is q̄ maioris op̄es hēbat
ad vñ aliq̄e vi⁹ fugiebat ⁊ tūte prestētē q̄ p̄hibēt
inūriari tenuiores eq̄itatē istitudo summos cum in
fūnis pari iure p̄tingeret. Cūq̄ adhuc regnātibus res
gib⁹ debilio res nōnūq̄ opp̄imeret leges istitui plas
cuit q̄ ad iudicandū nō odio aut ḡra ducērent. S̄ tas
les inopi q̄les potēti prestarēt aures Quo sit ut leges
n̄ solū pp̄l; S̄ regē q̄z obligare sciam⁹. At si regē istēne
leges, rape boā s̄bditor̄, violare t̄ḡies, stuprare ma
tronas t̄cela illicta facēvideam⁹. Nūgd illo sumiso
ali⁹ obliuītabit q̄ t̄ bñ gubernare ⁊ legib⁹ nouit obtēpare

Celeberrimo cultu sancti tres reges munera preciosa res
ḡi celi xp̄nato denotissime offerūt, auq̄ sc̄tibus ⁊ mirr̄



STUTTGART.

MAXIMILIANUS IMP. Electio et Coronatio. [R. of 2^d leaf:] In dem 1486
 Büchlin findet man beschrieben die Fürsten, grauen und frühen,
 die uff den tage zu fräckfurt mit der Kayserlichen majestat vñ
 allerdurchluchstigsten furstē ün hereñ [Colophon:] Also
 wasz die erwelung gescheen vff Donerstag nach Invocabit.
 Anno Dñi m. cccc. LXXXVI., iar DMDMM Getruckt vnd
 volendet zu Stutgarten. Folio.

This book is of exceeding rarity. I have never seen, heard, or read of a copy, and do not know if one exists. The name of the printer is unknown.

INGOLSTADT.

PAULIUS LESCHERIUS. Rhetorica pro conficiendis epistolis accom- 1487
 modata. [Colophon:] Hec rhetorica feliciter finitur In
 almo gimnasio jngoldstat Anno LXXXVII. Quarto, 22 leaves.

This book was probably printed by Joannes Kachelosen, whose name first appears in a book printed at this place in "MCCCCIC." This combination of letters is construed by some writers to mean fifteen hundred less one, and by others to indicate 1490. In this instance I believe they were intended to express the latter year. There is a copy in the collection of the author. See plate No. 8.

STENDAL.

SACHSENSPIEGEL. Der Sassen-Spiegel. [Colophon:] Explicit der 1488
 Sassen-Spegel den de erwerdige in God Bader vnd derr Theodo-
 doricus von Bockstorpe Visschopp tho Nuenberg feliger gecor-

reget heft. Gedruckt to Stendael dorch Joachim Westfael in
deme cccccvij Jare. Folio, 218 leaves.

This is the only known specimen of the Stendal press previous to the year 1501. Westfael, its printer, seems to have been one of the first at Magdeburg, his name appearing in a book printed there in 1483.

HAGENAU.

1489 JOANNES DE GARLANDIA. Cornutus Magistri Joannis de Garlandria.
[Colophon:] Expositō distīcij seu Cornuthi noui necnō antiqui . . . Impressa imperiali in oppido Hagenaw, per Heinricū Grau . . . Sub anno salutis Millesimo. Quadringentesimo. Octuagesimo nono. Quarto, 64 leaves.

Maittaire cites a work of Pelbartus of Temeswar of 1475, which *might* have been printed at Hagenau. There is no reasonable doubt, however, about the book of Joannes de Garlandia being the first. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

HAMBURG.

1491 LAUDES BEATE MARIE VIRGINIS. [Colophon:] In mercuriali oppido Hamborgensi . . . Impresse. Per me Ioannē z Thomā Borchard. Anno dñi MCCCCXCJ. Sēda feria p^o Martini. Folio, 154 leaves.

Panzer, Santander, and Hain cite these two as the only printers and this as the only book of Hamburg during the fifteenth century. This work is so rare that I have never seen or read of a copy. Panzer mentions a copy in "Bibl. Goetting." Does he refer to the Library at Göttingen?

De Sancto Simone et Iuda Ser. II.

Tertio fuerunt fortissimi p. tolerantiam
 mortis preuenientes morte et genera mor-
 tis. ipsi enim ludibria et verbena expri-
 misse et vincula et carcerae lapidati sunt. se-
 cti sunt. tentati sunt. in occasione gladij
 mortui sunt p. christo. Hec mirum. radica-
 ti enim erat et fundati in caritate. de q. Ca-
 vij. Fortis ut mors dilectio. immo fortior
 morte. qd. mors non separari aia et carne
 dilectio autem separabatur ab oī terrenitate et cat-
 nalitate. tales erat isti apostoli fortiores for-
 tiores fortissimi. Tales debent esse prela-
 ti qui sunt apostoli virtutis. sed tales non sunt.
 qd. cum impugnarent in membris p. scuto ca-
 mere sue hostio se opulerunt. et gladium spissum
 qd. e verbū dei in vaginam recludunt. Hi
 sunt non leones. sed lepusculus ples i va-
 lida qd. in petra collocat cubile suum. qd. enim
 dñs platus bñ e obseratus si quis p. que-
 rat. Nam dominus Reinardus i cauea
 sua e inclusus. isti non sunt leones sed for-
 micaleones. formicaleo est quoddam puñ
 aial qd. e formica leonibus et leo formicis.
 Sicuti sunt formice leonibus in suis supe-
 rioribus. pro quo non audet caput eri-
 gere. sed sunt leones formicis. i. inferiori-
 bus quos non cessant imitericorditer op-
 primere. Tertio p. mendaciam diuina con-
 tinuatione virtutis cum dñ. a iuuētute sua.
 Vix. p. cū instrueret dñs illū iuuētū de
 mandans legis Rūdit. Hec oīa secuauit a
 iumenture mea. Et sequit. qd. intuitus est
 iesus eū et dilexit eū. Hec mirum. bñ ei erat
 dignus dilectione qd. sūm pcepta legis mun-
 die vixerat a iuueniente. Tren. ij. Bonū ē
 viro cū portauerit iugū dñi ab adolescē-
 tia sua. vñ bonū scolaris sine interrupcioē
 debet vitā suā continuare in mūdicia et ca-
 stitate. xñ sicut de scolari cōcedis qui bis
 fuerit parvulus. negat tñ qd. bis fuerit ho-
 quia in ei⁹ hūanitate nulla sacra est inter-
 ruptione. ita qz̄uis cōcedat scolari qd. bis fu-
 erit tentatus. negat tñ qd. bis fuit iubricū
 carnis passus ut in castitate eius nulla
 sit discordanția. Quarto p. mendaciam

• isti gloriosi apostoli a defensione subdite
 plebis et expugnatione cuiuslibet aduersi-
 tatis. cū dñ ipse sit nobis princeps milii
 tie. isti sunt principes sup omnē terrā cō-
 stituti. isti sunt principes populoꝝ cū deo
 abrābā p̄gregati. isti sunt principes milii
 tie exercitus christi. q. Coz. x. Arma milii
 tie nostre non sunt carnalia sed potentia
 deo ad destructionē munitionum cōfilia
 destruentes. et omnē altitudinē extolentē
 se aduersus scientiam dei. isti sunt milites
 christi nos defendantes. per arma iustitiae
 a dextris et a sinistris. h. Coz. vij. Ipsi eī
 parma iustitiae a dextris nos defendunt
 qd. nos docent habere modestiā in p̄spis
 p. arma iustitiae a sinistris nos defendunt
 qd. nos docent nos habere patientiā in adver-
 sus. isti sunt principes milicie christi non
 solum in defensione subdite plebis. sed eī
 expugnatōe cuiuscunqz contrarie p̄atis
 Unde in premissa auctoritate dñ. consilia
 destruentes et omnē altitudinē extolentē
 se aduersus scientiam dei. altitudinē lxxx
 coꝝ tirannorū demoniorū. In noīc enim
 christi etiā demonia electa sunt. et qd. isti
 apostoli sup parvū principatum bene se
 habuerunt. io sup principatum magnū p̄stū
 tūtū sunt. vñ cuiilibet ipsoꝝ potest dici id
 Vat. xxi. Euge serue bone et fidelis qd.
 sup pauca fūsti fidelis. super multa te cō-
 stitutas. intra in gaudiū dñi tui. quod no-
 bis cōcedat iesus christus qui vivit et re-
 gnat per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.

Sermones perutiles de sanctis p. an-
 ni circulum fratris Hugonis de prato
 florido Ordinis sancti Dominici se-
 cutoris faustissime finiunt. Impressi
 Heydelberge anno dominici natalis
 M. cccc. lxxxvij. kalendas februario-
 as.

ZINNA.

HERMANNUS NITZSCHEWITZ. Nouum beate Marie Virgis psalterium 1492
 nouit ad tci ɔteritɔ̄s ɔfectū actum . . . anno
 1489 . . . et Anno Nonagesimosecūdo in mense Septēbri ad
 Illustrissimas cesarias regiasq[ue] man⁹ pñcialit̄ presentat̄ . . .
 Nunc et in Tzenna Cisterciensi ordis deuoto claustro . . . im-
 pressum. Quarto, 116 leaves.

It is believed that this work was issued from a press at the monastery of Zinna in 1492. It is quite certain that no other book was printed there during the fifteenth century. The name of the printer is unknown.

LUNEBURG.

THOMÆ A KEMPIS. De Imitatione Christi et de contemtu omniū 1493
 vanitatum mundi [Colophon:] Luneborch impressus
 per me Iohannem Luce. Anno dñi. M. CCCC. XCIII. XXII. die
 mensis maij. Finit feliciter. Folio.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Luneburg in the fifteenth century, and all the information we have about its printer is contained in this Colophon.

FRIBOURG.

SPIEGEL DER WAREN RHETORIC mit jrn glidern cluger 1493
 reden etc. [Colophon:] Friburg in Brisgau, durch Fridrichen
 Riedrer Versamelt, gedruckt un Volendet 1493. Folio.

The earlier writers mention an edition of "S. Bonaventuræ in iv libros sententiarum" as being the first book printed at Fribourg, and name Kilianus Piscator as the printer. One of the most learned and careful of the later bibliographers pronounces the Spiegel the first, and says it is dated the "Wednesday before St. Luke's day, 1493," which was October 18 of that year. There is no doubt about its being the first in which the name of the printer and date appear together.

OPPENHEIM.

1494 WIGANDI WIRT Dyalogus apologeticus adversus Trithemium de Conceptione Virginis Mariæ Oppenheimii, 1494. Quarto.

Several other books were printed at Oppenheim during the fifteenth century, but none of them discloses the name of the printer.

FREISINGEN.

1495 COMPENDIOSA MATERIA pro iuuenum informatione satis magistraliter compilata. Cuius titulus es tu scolaris. [Colophon:] Impressum Freisingen per Johannem Schœffler Anno domini M. CCCC. XCV. Sexto Kalendas Julii. Quarto.

Deschamps describes a *Missale Frisingense* printed by John Sensenschmidt of Bamburg in 1487, which he would have his readers infer was printed at Freisingen, but cites no evidence to sustain such an inference. Schœffler, whose name appears in the Colophon of the *Compendiosa materia*, had a press at Ulm in 1493, 1497, 1498, and 1499; and in 1495 printed this one book at Freisingen, it being the only one known to have been issued from a press in that town during the fifteenth century.

ceor Rogauitq; me vt oī studio cura diligētiaq; curarē ne b̄ficiū sanctis homine amitteret qd̄ p̄p̄emodū cōlectus est. Ego vero cū te apud capiitūlū auctoritite plurimū valere mēnissē nullūq; p̄ post sc̄re statu ab iste petere. Ut qd̄ vñqua gratū mibi te factuz eritis hoc illū arbitriis. Rogo enī vñobāne ab emula sua obrectato r̄ibūq; dēfēdas qui bñficiū p̄fati azipere rētant. Hoc mibi i marioz mūlo beneficioz collocabo. Enī enī mibi mario bonoru familiāz meū op̄a mea hoc bene fuit optimus. Nullū enī vñq; bñficiū habuit. Profitorq; me tibz p̄petuo obnoriū et in mortalī beneficiō fore. Si quid etia in me meritoru interdū contulisti. Atdui ea qd̄ē tibi summo studio p̄ viribus cōmolata restituere.

Eremplū dāmante clarissimi poete

Eole nādū tibi diūn pater atq; bñminū rerū
Et mūlcerē deit fluctus et tollere ventus
Bens inimica mibi tñrenū nauigat equor
Mūi in italiā portans victorq; penates

Accue vim vñtis sub mērīas obvē puppes
Atū age ouieras et dñcīce corpora pono
Quia z que est forma pulcherrima theopeia
Comubio iugam stabili p̄p̄iaq; dicabo

Dñmis vt tecū in exis pro talibz annos
Erigat. et pulchra satiet te prole parentem

mīhj iusta capescere fas est. Notadū qd̄ cū quis ultro petere quo rū
vñtū ē maius alio petat maiora p̄uer et minorā posteri, qd̄ ī maiora con
sequi nō valeat. Qd̄ tñ minora nō dērēgentur. Eremplū ē apud therentii
Notandū qd̄ mōn oī petitiōe opus ē vt oēa isti loci cōcurrat. Leo petens
considerabit magnitudinē sine qualitatē factū vt si sit magnū quoq; peat
merito oēs cōcurrat. Sim aut sit res p̄ua minores loci cōcurrat. Geo qd̄
in ep̄is ī mēdaticis veniunt isti qui nobis cari sunt apud amicos mōs
cōmittūtur. Aut qui aliquo amorū et necessitudinis vinculo nobis cōti
cti sīt notis amicis necētarū vel a affībus cōmēantur istud luce clari
us tibi p̄ ep̄la jacobi publicij offēda. Lū callioe auertendū ē vt p̄ hīz
scribere et eos cōmēdare litteris nris vñbēnamur. qui bñmuolēta obfīda
amore affinitate tribū vñtate vñtateq; nobis chāz eē debet. Ut i the
rentius tñtia cōmota. Dñit etiā bñmuolēta his elicere verbis comatur
Lū vel vñtus tua me vel vñtitas quā ego in p̄p̄inqua p̄tē amicis puto
factū vt te auctor mōna et familiarit. Uel ecōverso iocūda oratione
Etā integratē i genij et verboz comitate penes amicos mōs cōmīfōs

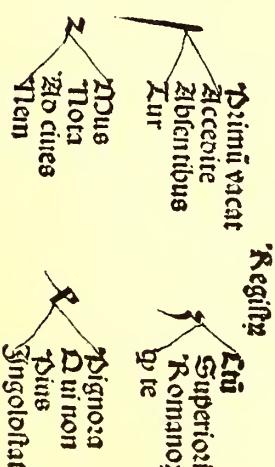
sufficiētissime p̄ diuersos poetas ac oratores. Tertius tractatē ē elegā
tis. 2D. L. Aījōz quoq; poetaz qui p̄ oī ad ornare loquēdū et scribē
dū mārī p̄ficiū. Heto quoq; obnire. Qd̄ si aliqua sit miū bene posita i
dulgeri de bñ vñco dictis ne hñiū op̄usculi labozē vñpēndas ego quiq;
pe vñglā ut tu doximās ego labozā. Vt tu qd̄ēcas tuis solis labor exi
vt per legēdo intelligēta replenis et scientia p̄cōitus ab oībus claris at
qd̄ eloquētissime habeatia. Sin vero quō magis p̄sumo labido corde et
nebulosa facie quēdū oī patiū et menis et loelus virgilio optimo
poetaz detraherēt vt met atestatur ī palemonē textā eglōga suoz bucco
licoz vñbi dicit. Qui pauū non oīt amāt tua carmina meū si quoq; hīs
flōculis ergēmis oītātē compītātū dñtētē i primis ac līguā ip̄e de
trātēs tibi repōdeo dīctis marcialis ī dīctis. Nasus hīs deiq; māfā
Inuidia quidē te vt p̄p̄iu seruū caligini ignorātē intulit. De autēbe
niuolēta per lumen ad gloriam perrouet. Habebas

Notā pulcherrimā the
orica qd̄ sup̄ioz ē īferio
res nōiāre p̄p̄iū nōibz
in erōtē aut sup̄ioz
nomīnare a dignitatē a
merito et nō p̄p̄iē no
mūnibz ē cētāplum
Eole nādū. Geo cētāpl
lum vñbī īferior nōiātū
p̄oītā dōgūtātē est rēp
onīo. Eoli aō oītōnē v
rēpōtōz. Eolus bec cō
tratuus. O regina quid
optēs. E xp̄lōtātē abo?

De reborica feliciter finitār diligētissi
me cōposita et correcta ē a magistro pau
lo leſcher et ideo reborica leſcherij nun
cupetur. In almo gīmīnato ingoldstāt
Anno. Lxxvij

Regīnā vacat. **L**ū
P̄icēdīe
R̄ibēntibz
Tur
P̄te
Regīnā
Lū
Superioris
R̄omanop
P̄te
P̄mō
Notā
Zō ciues
Q̄tan

Regīnā
Lū
Superioris
R̄omanop
P̄te
P̄mō
Notā
Zō ciues
Q̄tan



FREYBERG.

(IN SAXONY.)

MISSALE ECLESIE MISNIENSIS. [Colophon :] Opus iuxto 1495
 rubricum iam dictæ suæ Misnensis diœcesis diligenti opera
 castigatum atque distinctum per industrium Conradum Kachelo-
 sen, huis impresso sic artis Magistrum, oppidique Lipsensis
 concivem in oppido eodem inchoari, atque grassante pertifero
 morbo in oppido Frieberg perfici et feliciter finiri procuravit die
 lunæ m, Nov. nono. MCCCC.LXXXV.

Kachelosen (or Kacheloven) was probably driven from Leipsic by the pest to Freyberg, where he remained long enough to print this one work, which is the only one known to have been issued from a press in that town during the fifteenth century. In 1496 we find him again at work in Leipsic. This Missale is a very great rarity, and I do not know where a copy can be found.

OFFENBURG.

QUADRAGESIMALE ROBERTI DE LICIO De peccatis cū aliquib⁹ 1496
 sermōibus annexis. [Colophon :] Impressū in Offenburg Anno
 dñi. 1496. Ipsa vigilia epyphanie. Quarto, 202 leaves.

The only book known to have been printed at this place before the year 1501. The name of the printer is not known. There is a copy in the collection of the author. See plate No. 9.

MUNICH.

QUADRAGESIMALE diui concionatoris PAULI Wañ Doctoris sacre 1497
 theologie [Colophon :] impressum per Iohannem Schopsser, in
 Monachi. [Circa 1497.] Quarto, 105 leaves.

The weight of authority seems to be in favor of the belief that Schopsser worked at Augsburg until 1497, and in that year went to Munich and set up a press there. Panzer, however, does not name him among the printers of the former city. This book, which bears his name, is probably the only one printed with movable metal types, at Munich, before the end of the fifteenth century. A copy is in the collection of the author. See plate No. 10.

TUBINGEN.

1498 LECTURA FRATRIS PAULI scriptoris ordinis minorū de obseruātia quā edidit declarādo subtilissimas doctoris subtilis sententias circa Magistrum in primo libro. [Colophon:] Explicit exactas expositio . . . ordinaria lectura ordinarie facta in ɔuentu fratrum mino[rum] in alma vniuersitate Tuwingñ. Vbi et impressa est huius per artis gnarū Magistrū Iohannē Ottmar. Anno salut⁹ M. cccc. xcviij. xxiiij. die Martij. Folio, 198 leaves.

At Reutlingen, also, Ottmar or Othmar was the first printer.

OLMUTZ.

1500 AUGUSTINUS MORAVUS. Tractatus contra heresim Valdensium Augustini de Olomucz ad Ioannem Aygrum Physicum Secatarium. [Colophon:] Impressum in regali Ciuitate Olumucensi per me Conradum Bomgathen anno Domini M. quingentesimo. xxix. die mensis octobris. Quarto.

This is believed to be the only book printed at Olmutz during the fifteenth century. Conrad Bomgarten, or Baumgarten, is not known to have had a press elsewhere.

Luminigarde. **M**ultigardia. **S**ermon
re hoc vicio spacio diuine duci vid
boles radios. **V**e. **C**um in meo **L**abro. **N**am
distantia quae vires almeria multar. **V**ix
in tercio libro **R**eg. legit. quod solomon dicit
structure cepit. **C**ofitoy iactauri ha
cugratie fuit. **E**x cui se cedr desiderio
te comis adulterium beribac. **T**o hic/
ro adiusti monachii acti in desiderijs
est omnis octos. **E**x priori monasteria
buc morientem vrumulli absit labore et
opelutipat. **N**on. **A**perire necessaria
ob ppter sic salut. uic vixit meus pri
oris cogitaro. **V**er instar formicat hicu
selcomuranciunti diuaniet peles nos.
Febrius fratre in regula franz mino
ri die. fratres illi qd gaudiu. **T**erribus
labori latabo et fidet et reuocata q
celdio octo aiciumco see oratio de
cor. **D**i. **V**c. **Q**uius. facto aliud opis ve
sp diabol re inuictu. occupari. **E**t cr
ra reuenit. **M**isi cu. pdem. **S**ed. **I**co
fias ex voluntas sunt amia boni amia
ad misteria capiebas sis. **E**t. **I**obantes
caſſiar collato. part. **E**t p̄ egypu
ab auctis partis. facta est inia opantes
mōachivno. **X**enoc pullari. octo vero
inuictis si p̄iuit. deuastari. **E**t. **I**o. de
itas filio fructuare in diabol. octo tum
in accidia coſtumari. inſigcar vre. p̄ tediū
ad om̄e op̄ boni. angere. **E**cūt in virtu
parz q̄ cubitus ambiot. **R**etato. acide
vocare. cept clamare ad dñm dicere
dñe volo latu fieri. **C**ed uo p̄mitte me
coquar oce me. **E**thbro vidi iuuenem
pulchritu. q̄ auget. et p̄oncē ſe ad se
dendū et ad laborandum horitas et idead
modici ſurgere ad orandū. **E**rrizz pott
paz. reponē ſe ad opendū et poſta ſur
genit ad orando. **L**uis plures alerna,
cum quos ibi huius ſuſtingit in p̄dicando.

XCVI **n**is vicio ad vniq̄ ſe poluifer temum
re hoc vicio spacio diuine duci vid
boles radios. **V**e. **C**um in meo **L**abro. **N**am
distantia quae vires almeria multar. **V**ix
in tercio libro **R**eg. legit. quod solomon dicit
structure cepit. **C**ofitoy iactauri ha
cugratie fuit. **E**x cui se cedr desiderio
te comis adulterium beribac. **T**o hic/
ro adiusti monachii acti in desiderijs
est omnis octos. **E**x priori monasteria
buc morientem vrumulli absit labore et
opelutipat. **N**on. **A**perire necessaria
ob ppter sic salut. uic vixit meus pri
oris cogitaro. **V**er instar formicat hicu
selcomuranciunti diuaniet peles nos.
Febrius fratre in regula franz mino
ri die. fratres illi qd gaudiu. **T**erribus
labori latabo et fidet et reuocata q
celdio octo aiciumco see oratio de
cor. **D**i. **V**c. **Q**uius. facto aliud opis ve
sp diabol re inuictu. occupari. **E**t cr
ra reuenit. **M**isi cu. pdem. **S**ed. **I**co
fias ex voluntas sunt amia boni amia
ad misteria capiebas sis. **E**t. **I**obantes
caſſiar collato. part. **E**t p̄ egypu
ab auctis partis. facta est inia opantes
mōachivno. **X**enoc pullari. octo vero
inuictis si p̄iuit. deuastari. **E**t. **I**o. de
itas filio fructuare in diabol. octo tum
in accidia coſtumari. inſigcar vre. p̄ tediū
ad om̄e op̄ boni. angere. **E**cūt in virtu
parz q̄ cubitus ambiot. **R**etato. acide
vocare. cept clamare ad dñm dicere
dñe volo latu fieri. **C**ed uo p̄mitte me
coquar oce me. **E**thbro vidi iuuenem
pulchritu. q̄ auget. et p̄oncē ſe ad se
dendū et ad laborandum horitas et idead
modici ſurgere ad orandū. **E**rrizz pott
paz. reponē ſe ad opendū et poſta ſur
genit ad orando. **L**uis plures alerna,
cum quos ibi huius ſuſtingit in p̄dicando.

XCVII **I**at. **N**ec m̄ apostolis beſoritudo ſup
naliſe tribus eft. **P**uſtimo ſauſe v
ſic dīca immutſe cofſoribus virgibus
i. marrytus. **Q**uis nā fecit temporalū
bonoz coemproces cos qui p̄ſtindus
mudi ſecuti ſunt i. huius. **P**uſtancus. **Q**uis de
habitate fecit i. ſolitudine i. ſpeluncā. **A**nti
cos dei vigilantes orantes et canē curs
ſumis ſeuimis diſciplina. **Z**verberibus
affligentes. **n**isi ſp̄ſſuſtus. **Q**uis de
m̄ ſecit martyres animo intriceo tor
illata romenta erquifitima cruciatu
um. **G**entia perpetuū ſp̄ſſance. **T**ibi
admirari p̄ tu inius ſumul et in fide ſolū
intere in teatario. **q**ui diceret oſo vos
iuuabre ſuccubat. **T**emtoro accidit q̄ ſib
intret m̄tress vras. **I**decti at loqueſ
retribulatio. in ſunc mid. **P**reſenſi
at ſuga vna hinc vñ abbaro. **T**oſte
m̄. **P**ictus eſrigida et i. ſabbato e. ocl
um et redes. vult ergo dicere orate ne fu
gias id eſco boni. **R**eferat et accidit q̄
paciter frigidaſe diuini amors. **T**oſte
cio ſeu d̄cet corporal. **T**uſtā cīm vñ hñ
foliū ū accidit. **l**ed. **q**uicq̄ petā et quas
lubr. etatōes ſidelis buſtis oſo. **V**ideo
Hero. ad cutoſpū aur. **T**ecel. ame
lunat m̄li ſit. orō ſit. m̄li ſit. **q**ue recedat a me
ſo m̄li ſit. referat et caroz. **N**ocibz bis
terp ſurgendū enolp. pendū et ſcrip. puris
q̄d m̄tora tencant. **E**greddētes hospiti
um amarco. ſit. recedētibz et placet occur
rar orō. amarco. leſſio. ne p̄puz corporis. **q**ue
refelcaribz ſia paſt. **H**ecille. **G**ecun
di remedū. contru accidā. **E**t diligens
meditatio p̄cipue virc et paſt. ſe chri
ſt. **E**thde ad hibicos. **T**uſta paulus ait.
Recogitare cu qui tam ſuſtunt ad
uerſus ſemirū. **T**radictōm. ſ. charith
vno ſartig. amans vñſ deficiente.
ſe p̄ radio. **H**oc faciebat tuor. **B**ern.
d̄ ſit. **D**uādu vtero m̄cro labo
ſuſtendit. **L**uis plures alerna,

CXCVI **t**um. **P**roſuſtis ſaiſt. **E**t ſp̄ ſuſtis ſe
nibus p̄tuit. **n**ec vñſ ſuſt. ſuſt
daſt. ita certa metru ſpacia refrena
tur. **A**. **q**uariugit. et rubet. affluenter
Noſtrū ſe p̄cuz ſit. **z** patet. **Q**ua
tilluc ſide capat. affum. **v**ni. vide
ſtare inuidans. **B**erinus. **T**ec. **q**ue.
Suppli corde iſtū ſuſtulmus. **V**ple
iſtū Deus ſuſtancio ſuo ſuſt. **E**t core
da noſtra. **L**ui ſi. benedictus in ſcilia ſe
ciuorū. **P**ren.

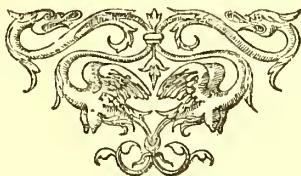
finis

Explicit quadaglima. **E**t peccat. ce
prum in ciuitate. **T**uſtā. **V**ibz complicus
ad amor. **E**t hanc omnipotens deit. **E**gl
iſt glori. **H**anc ac beatiſtum patris
Frances. **T**uou ſaint. Bonaventure
Amor. **F**uſtu ſtamo dñi milleſimiq
dringemſt. **W**oocuſt. **E**t ſuſt. **U**eritudo dicit
preſiū in Pſſenburg. **E**lmo dñi. 4y. 6.
ipſa vñguo egyptiane.

PFORZHEIM (PHORCA).

JOHANNES ALTENSTAIG. Vocabularius. [Colophon:] Phorce im- 1500
pressit Thomas Anselmus Badensis. M.D. Quarto.

This is the only book printed at Pforzheim during the fifteenth century, and by a printer whose history, beyond his connection with that place, is unknown.



Temptatō in vi
ymaginativa sit
tripliciter.

Primo ergo dyabolus
in vi ymaginativa impunit
dieratas rerum ymagines in
quas se ipse dyabolus trans-
formar fecit in speculo impi-
nuntur ymagines rerum et
hunc d'lugu. In libro de di-
monis inquit terrenozama
teribus malicia suadet mi-
ris et in visibilibz modis per
subtilitatem sham bonum
corpora non secundo se pe-
ntrando et se cogitationibz
coz per quicdam imaginaria
immissio sine vigilanciis
sue dominicum.

Ludificat autem demon boices
tripliciter in vi ymaginativa
nus et fantastica. **P**rimo
ut videantur hominibus res
cetericas in aliaz reru spe-
cies transmutari vel ipsi bo-
muncs vocantur sibi quis in
aliam speciem transmutari.
Sicut quidam incantatores
demonium artificio faciunt et

Impinguendo in vi ymaginativa dixer-
fas rurum ymagines sicut in speculo
Ludificando in dieratas res species trans-
mutando et inter se ymaginatioi pñtado
ludificando i fantasie et ymagis somnioz

nigromantici pñ adiutorios
demonium. **A**nde dicitur
Quidam incantator sic ad
lurabat dicens qd ipsi impie-
mentant in fantasie bonum
qd vocabatur eis quoniam vix
Galls qui filo evocabat fessus
can traheret marinam tra-
bemnum ymaginis sumus. **E**t
cum incantator modicam li-
gaturam seni diuideret i plus
res particulas videtur aspie-
cientibus. Qd diuideret equum
sum per frustra et cum eis inic-
teret dicta frustra per hospiti-
cia eis receptis postea recce-
dente illatore habet inuenie-
bant nisi modicas ligaturas
sem. **L**udificabat autem sic
boices in fantasia coz impin-
guens ymagines suis vel alte-
ruis aialis ut hoc videantur sibi
esse illud animal qd impifit.
Hec Cincen. in psc. mo. ybi
est. **A**tem in vitapatrii **L**e-
gitur o machario egipcio qd
cum quida bona adanaret

Sermō

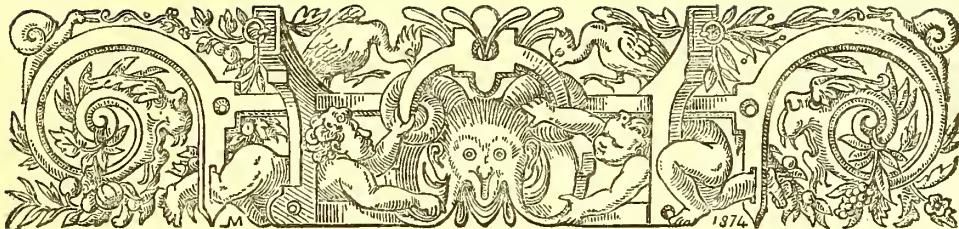
Quintuplicis?

Co er alijs doctribus abbe-
bo legentibus et audientibus
ad proiectum et hic a pecca-
ti purgati siue custoditi per
gratiam. **E**go cum illis incre-
ar adipisci vicorio palnam
quā nobis concedere digna-
tur dominus noster iesus cr̄
sus in secula benedictus.

Collecti sunt Hermo-
nes isti per Davidum Iauan-
ium et sacre paginae in dor-
mini. **D**ilectissimo quadriga-
le epiphore et agnitione. **E**t
sum Anno Ecclagesis moni-
to nunc. **D**ataue preica-
torem et a populo pñ aouchie-
rum et tempus lequens pro-
nuntiati. **R**et prius lector et
auditor boz p co.

Impressum per Jo
Lannem Schoppter
In Aachen.

Impressum per Jo
Lannem Schoppter
In Aachen.



ITALY.

SUBIACO.

CICERO DE ORATORE, libri III. Quarto, S. L. S. A.

1465

After the capture and sacking of Mentz, in 1462, by Adolphus of Nassau, two German printers, Conrad Sweynheim and Arnold Pannartz, supposed to have been workmen of Gutenberg and Schoeffer, found their way to Italy. In 1465 we find them established at a Benedictine monastery in the little village of Subiaco, thirteen miles from Rome. In a list of their books, which formed a part of an appeal sent by them to Pope Sextus IV. in 1472, they mention four books printed by them before they left Subiaco for Rome. Their first they call "Donatus pro Puerulis," of which no copy is known; the second, an edition of one of the works of Lactantius, which for more than four hundred years has been considered the first book printed in Italy; and the third, an edition of Cicero de Oratore, libri III., which turns out to be the first of their known productions instead of the second. Signor Carlo

Fumagalli, of Leghorn, has discovered a copy of this work of Cicero, which contains a well authenticated inscription, dated "pridie Kal, Octobres 1465." The Lactantius was finished the 29th of that month. The Althorp collection has a copy of this scarce book, and another is in the National Library at Paris. See plate No. 11.

ROME.

1467 M. TULLII CICERONIS Epistolarum ad Familiares Libri XVI.
[Colophon :]

Hoc Conradus opus suueynheym ordine miro
Arnoldusque simul pannartz una aede colendi
Gente theotonica: romae expediere fodalef
In domo petri de Maximo. M. CCCC. LXVII.

Quarto, 246 leaves.

In 1467 we find these printers installed in the house of Prince Massimo, at Rome, under whose patronage and protection they worked until September, 1472. The last book bearing their joint names was issued in December, 1473. They probably separated then,—Pannartz continuing to print books at Rome, while Sweynheim engaged himself in engraving maps upon metal for an edition of the Geography of Ptolemy (printed in 1478), and died in 1477 before he had completed them. A copy is in the National Library at Paris.

VENICE.

1469 M. TULLII CICERONIS. Epistolæ ad Familiares. [Colophon :]
Primus in Adriaca formis impressit aenis
Urbe libros Spira genitus de stirpe Iohannes.
In reliquis sit quanta, vides, spes, lector, habenda
Quom labor hic primus calami superauerit artem.
MCCCC.LXVIII. Folio, 125 leaves.

John de Spire, presumably of Spire on the Rhine, was the first printer at Venice. He only completed three works, and died while engaged upon

Tav. I^a

M. Tull. Ciceronis illustrissimi eloquentiae
principis in Tres libros quos de oratore
diuinissime contulit prologus
OGITANTI MIHI SEP NUME-
ro & memoria vetera repetenti perbea-
tus fuisse. Q. frater illi uideri solent qui in
optima. RE. PV: quom & honoribus &
rezeugstarū gloria florerent eū uitę cur-
sum tenere potuerūt: ut uel i negotiis sine
periculo: uel in ocio cū dignitate esse possent: At nunc qui d-

scaten.



Correctus & emendatus fideliter hic evadit per
A. Tridentinē Conferente optimo & docto Amo-
nō meo fratre Johanne Tiburtino priuilegio
octobres. M. CCCCLXV.

the fourth,—*De Civitate Dei*,—in 1470. In the Colophon of this last mentioned work the names of the two brothers, John and Vindelin, appear together for the only time.

Several writers have asserted that Nicholas Jensen, a native of France, and a workman of great skill, was the first printer at Venice. M. Paul Lacroix [“Bibliophile Jacob”], the very learned Curator of the Library of the Arsenal at Paris, as late as 1878 printed an unqualified statement to that effect. I am at loss to know from what source this information is obtained. I have never seen or heard of any book of Jensen’s printed before the year 1470. Previous to the year 1501, Venice had recorded more than two hundred printers and about three thousand editions of books. There is a copy of the work described in the collection of Colonel Brayton Ives, of New-York, and another at the National Library, Paris. See plate No. 12.

FOLIGNO.

LEONARDI ARETINI de bello Italico adversus Gothos. [Colophon :] 1470
 Hunc libellum Emilianus de Orfinis Eulginas et Iohannes Numeister theutunicus, eiusq[ue] sotii impresserunt Fulginei in domo eiusdē Emiliiani anno domini Millesimoquadrīngētesimoseptuagesimo feliciter. Folio, 71 leaves.

Numeister is believed to have learned his art with Gutenberg. There are some grounds for a belief that he may have been one of the first printers at Perugia, and M. Claudin makes it appear that he printed the first book at Albi, in Languedoc, and afterward finished his career as a printer at Lyons. Copies are at Althorp, National Library, Paris, and in the collection of the author. See plate No. 13.

TREVI.

HISTORIA quomodo beatus Franciscus petivit a Christo indul- 1470
 gentiam pro ecclesia sanctæ Mariæ de Angelis. . . . In
 Trevia (*per Joannem Renardi*), 1470. Folio.

John Reynard, a German, was the only printer at Trevi during the fifteenth century. He issued from his press only two books; the second bears his name.

FERRARA.

1471 M. VALERII MARTIALIS EPIGRAMMATA. [Colophon:] Hic terminatur totū opus Martialis Valerii Impressum Ferrarie die secūda Iulii. Anno Domini, m. LXXI. Quarto, 192 leaves.

This exceedingly rare and valuable specimen of early printing is supposed to have come from the press of Andreas Belfortis Gallus, the first printer at Ferrara. He used the same types afterward, in a book bearing his name and printed the same year.

MILAN.

1471 POMPEIUS FESTUS de verborum significatione liber. [Colophon:] FINIS FESTI POMPEII LIBER EXPLETUS EST Mediolani Tertio Nonas Augustas. Millesimo: Quadragecentessimo: Septuagesimo Primo Ad: Honorem Galeaz Mariæ Mediolani Ducis Quinti. Ac Ducatus Sui Anno Quinto. Quarto, 80 leaves.

Several bibliographers have admitted the claim of Lavagna, that he was the first printer at Milan, and seem to have accepted his own assertion about himself, without the usual grain of salt. This is his statement, made in a colophon two years after the first dated book by Zarotus: "Mediolani die XII. Februarii 1473 per Magistrum Filippum Lavagnia *huis artis Stampandi in hac urbe primum latorem atque inventorum.*" It does not appear in any other account that he was a printer, and so far as we know he hired printers, and Zarotus, of Parma, was probably his first, and this edition of Festus the first Milan book with a certain date. Copies are at Althorp, the National Library, Paris, and in the author's collection. See plate No. 14.

M. Tullij Ciceronis epistolarum familiarum liber primus mapi
Ad Ientulum praonsulē. M. T. C. Lentulo praonsuli S. D.
Go omni officio ac potius pietate erga te ceteris satisfacio
omnibus: mihi ipse nunq̄ satisfacō. Tanta enī magnitudo
est tuoꝝ erga me meritoꝝ: ut cū tu nisi pfecta re de me nō
conquisti: ego quia non idem in causa tua efficio: uitam
mibi ēē acerbam putē. In causa hęc sūt. Hāmonius Regis
Legatus apte pecuia nos oppugnat. Res agit p̄ eosdē credi-
tores per quos cum tu aderas agebatur. Regis causa si qui
tunt q̄ uelit q̄ pauci sunt omnes rem ad Pompeium deferri uolunt. Senatus
religionis calūiam non religione sed maluolentia & illius regie largitiōis
iūidia comprobat Pompeiū & bortari & orare & iam liberius accusare & mo-
nere ut magnam ifamiam fugiat nō desistimus. Sed plane nec precibus nr̄is
nec admoītionibus nr̄is reliq̄ locū. Nam cū in sermone quotidiano tum in
senatu palam sic egit causam tuam: ut neq; eloquētia maiore quisq̄ neq; graui-
tate neq; studio nec contentione agere potuerit Cū sūma testificatione tuoꝝ
in se officioꝝ & amoris erga te sui. Marcellinū tibi esse iratū scis. Is hac regis
causa excepta ceteris in rebus se acerrimū tui defensorem fore ostendit. Quod
dat accipimus. Quod instituit referre de religiōe & s̄epe iam rettulit ab eo d̄
duci nō pōt. Res ante idus acta sic est. Nā hęc idibus mane scripsi. Hortensii
& mea et luculi sententia cedit religioni de excercitu.

Q Cicero Tivoni S. D.
Mirificā mibi uerberationē cessationis epistola dedisti. Nam quę parcius
frater perscripserat uerecundia uidelicet & properatione: ea tu sine assensioē
ut erant ad me scripsisti: & maxiē de consulibus designatis: quos ego pēitus
noui libidinum & languoris effeminatissimi animi plenos: qui nisi a gu-
bernaculis recesserint: maximum ab uniuerso naufragio periculū est. Incre-
dibile est quę ego illos scio oppositis gallorum castris in c̄stiuis fecisse: quos
ille latro nisi aliquid firmius fuerit: societate uitiorum deliniet. Res est aut
tribunitiis: aut priuatis consiliis munienda. Nam isti duo uix sunt digni:
quibus alteri cesanam: alteri coſſutianarum tabernarum fundamenta credas.
Te ut dixi fero oculis. Ego uos ad. iiii. kalen. uidebo: tuosq; oculos etiam si
te ueniens in medio foro uidero: dissuauia uabor. Me ama. Vale.

Primus in Adriaca formis impressit aenis
Vrbe Libros Spira genitus de stirpe Iobannes
In reliquis sit quanta uides spes lector habenda
Quom Labor hic primus calami superauerit artem

M. CCCC. LXVIII.

BOLOGNA.

PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO. Poemata et ejusdem uita [After 1471
the Dedication and the Life:] Huius opera Balthesar
Azoguidus ciuis bononiensis primus in sua ciuitate artis
impressorie iuentor impressit. M. CCCC. LXXI. Folio,
447 leaves.

There is in existence a *Cosmographia Ptolemæi*, printed at Bologna by
Dominic de Lapis, bearing the false date of 1462, which ought to be 1482.
The Ovid described is, without doubt, the first book of Bologna. A copy is
in the National Library, Paris, and another at Althorp.

NAPLES.

BARTHOLUS DE SAXOFERRATO. Lectura super I. et II. parte 1471
Codicis. [Colophon:] Explicit lectura super Codice
Anno M. CCCC. LXXI. . . . SIXTUS RIESSINGER. —— EIUS-
DEM Lectura in tres reliquos libros codicis X. XI. et XII.
[Colophon:] Et sic est finis huius lecture SIXTUS
RIESSINGER. Folio.

Riessinger was a priest as well as a printer, and in several instances
annotated the books which came from his press. A copy is in the
National Library, Paris.

PAVIA.

ANTONII DE BVRGOS liber super Decretalium III, de emptione et 1471
uenditione Papiæ, M. CCCC. LXXI. Quarto.

Another book, "Joh. Mat. de Ferraris de Gradi Practice (Medica)
Papie m. cccclxxi., die ix. Octobris," is also without the name of the

printer. The name of Antonius de Carcano, the first known printer at Pavia, appears in a colophon for the first time in 1476. The work described is believed to have been issued by him.

SAVIGLIANO.

1471 GUIDONIS DE MONTE ROTHERII Manipuli curatorum liber utilissimus. [Colophon:] Per Christophorum Beyamum et Johannem Glim. [1471.] Folio, 137 leaves.

It is asserted that John Glim, or Glein, a young German, who learned his art of Sweynheim and Pannartz, left Rome and went to Savigliano in 1470 or 1471, and there, under the patronage of Chirs. Beggiamo, printed three or four books. As they are all without dates, it is not known which was the first. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

TREviso.

1471 BEATI AUGUSTINI DE SALUTE sive de aspiratione anime ad Devm liber. [Colophon:]
 Hic Taruisina nam primus cœpit in urbe
 Artifici raros ære notare libros.
 :: Tarvisii :: m :: cccc :: lxxi :: Quarto, 20 leaves.

Gérard de Lisa, of Flanders, printed at Treviso from 1471 to 1498. We find the name of *Gerardus de Flandria* at Venice, 1477, 1478; at Civitas, Austria (Friuli), 1480; and at Udine in 1485. Doubtless, these two names represent one person. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

FLORENCE.

1471 SERVII HONORATI MAURI grammatica explanatio in Bucolica,
 1742 Georgica et Æneidem Maronis. [At end of the Bucolics:]

apparitores vocari. Unde a repto pugione, qui sibi ad coxā pendebat ī Belisariū ruit: eūq; paulo infra sto machū p̄cussit. Quod nisi circūstātes subito accurrisse, ac in extorto pugione, ipsum ī manibus apparitoz tridissent: supp̄ma dies illa. Belisario fuisse, eiusq; interitus cuncta simul secū in ruinā traxisset, Gothiq; eodē die reg domini efficiebant. Sed non permisit dei benignitas tāta mala cōtingere. Cōstatinus paulopost iubente Belisario iterficit. Nec multo postea. Gothi furti Romā capere tentauerū. p̄mo per aq̄ductū quēdā via noctu q̄sita. deinde ratibus traecto amne iuxta martiū cāpū. Sed utroq; ī loco eos se fessellit spes. Nāg; per aq̄ ductū cōspecta lumina fraudē illoz deterixerūt, & obstruso aq̄ductu, facultas eis p̄scisa est iuadēdi: & ad cāpum martiū detecta proditio conatū eoz irritauit. sicut autē p̄ditio ī būc modū cōposita. Duo ex infima plebe homines iuxta templū beati petri habitabāt. Id tem̄ plū ut ostendimus: Gothi nūq; uiolauerūt sed edificiū eius, & homines ī hiis habitates ueneratione apostoli illesā seruabāt. hui ergo duo sermonē cū Vitige habuerūt, de urbe p̄denda. Querebāt uero facultas talis. In fra campū martiū quodā loco ualde iutilia, & pene ne glesta erāt menia, cōfisi ut puto ueteribus munimēto, tiberis. Vitigis igit̄ lntres, & rates, & omīfariā nauigia ad pōtē Miliiū parari fecerat. Noctuq; latēter secūdo amne dimissis ratibus, militibusq; ipositis, urbē ī uaderē cōstituerat. Multitudine enī exercitus ī exteriori ri- pa existente, per facile fore sperabat, ut expositis p̄mis militibus, aliq; atq; ali cōtinuo iisdē ratibus trāserent,

cōuersus continuē dimicās, ad extremū in faciē corruit. Erat fere sexta diei hora, cum Theias occubuit. Gothi tamē ob regis mortem nequaq; deterriti usq; ad noctē pugnauerunt, nunq; pedem referentes. factis deniḡ te nebris pugna cessauit. cū primo solis ortu cepta fuisse. Ea nocte utriq; armati steterūt, utq; dies apparuit rurus in pugnam redditum est, et v̄sq; ad solis occasū cū magna strage utriusq; partis dimicatu. Tandem vero Gothi ad Narsetem oratoribus missis uelle se italia excedere obtuleunt si incolumes abire aportarec̄ sua permittantur. Sin hec sibi non p̄mittat Narses, q; diu uiuant tam diu pugnare non desituros esse. Que cū itellexisset Narses, in cōsilio re discussa, illis p̄mittere decreuit. ne aduersus dispatos homines magno suoz detrimento uictoriam adipiscatur. Inter hec ad milie equites ex Gotboz castris aufigerāt magnisq; itineribus p̄papiam, et alia trāspadum oppida petierūt. Reliq; autē federe cum Narsete isto sua priuatim aportantes Italia excedere, ac nūq; aduersus Romanū imperium bellū gerere promiserunt libertate tamen retenta sine ulla Romani imperii fabieffioē. Quo facto Cumas ac cetera que superat oppida Narses recepit. Finisq; fuit anni Decimi octaui huius belli.

Hunc libellum Emilianus de Orfinis Fulginas & Iohannes Numelster theutunicus: eiusq; fotii feliciter impresserunt. Fulgine in domo eiusdē Emiliani anno domini Millefimoquadrinēte, anno septuagesimo feliciter.

. . . . VII. idus novembres. MCCCC LXXI Bernardvs Cennius aurifex . . . et Dominicus eius. F. . . . uolumen hoc primum impresserunt. . . . [At end of the Georgics:] Servii Honorati . . . in Georgica . . . explanatio explicit . . . V. idus Januarias. MCCCCLXXI. . . . [At end of the volume:] . . . Bernardus Cenninus . . . et Dominicus eius. F. . . . impresserunt. Petrus eiusdem Bernardi. F. emendavit . . . Absolutum opus Nonis Octobribus, MCCCCLXXII. Florentiæ. Folio, 237 leaves.

Bernardo Cennini was a native of Florence. He was a worker in metal, and goldsmith, and assisted Ghiberti in making the doors of the Baptistry. He and his two sons were the first to introduce the art of printing to the people of Florence. Copies are in the National Library, Paris, and at Althorp.



CREMONA.

LECTURA ANGELI DE PERVSIO super I. P. ff. novi [super primam partem Digesti novi.] [Colophon:] Impressa et completa fuit ap . . . Dionysium de Paravesino, et Stephanum de Merlinis de Leuco territorii Mediolanensis in Civitate Cremona sub anno . . . m. cccc. LXXII^o, die martii, xxvi. Januarii. Folio. 1472

This Dionysius was a native of a little place in the environs of Milan, called Paravesino. He printed at Milan, in 1476, the first Greek book,—a grammar by Lascaris.

PADUA.

LA FIAMMETTA DEL BOCCACIO. [Colophon:] m. cccc. LXXII. Die. 1472 xxii. Marcii. Finis. Fvit. Fiamete. Bar. val. Pataus F. F. Martinus de septē arboribus Prutenus. Quarto, 132 leaves.

These abbreviations "Bar. Val." stand for Bartholomaeus de Val de Zocchio, an influential citizen of Padua. His associate, Mar. de Septem Arboribus, was probably the printer of the firm, who had acquired a knowledge of his art in some other place. Several of their books are notable for qualities which are of first importance to those who admire fine work.

JESI.

1472 LA COMEDIA DI DANTE ALLEGHERI di Firenze. [Colophon:]
 Explicit. liber. Dantis. impressus. a. magistro. Federico.
 veronensi. m. cccc. lxxii. Qvintodecimo. . Alendas. avgvsti.
 Quarto, 216 leaves.

Although the name of the place is not mentioned in the Colophon, writers generally agree that this edition of Dante was the first book printed at Jesi, and that Frederico of Verona was its printer. It has not been decided which is the first edition of this work,—the one under consideration, or the edition of Foligno of the same year.

P A R M A.

1472 PLUTARCHI Tractatus de liberis educandis, Guarino Veronensi
 interprete.—HIERONYMI Presbiteri de officiis liberorum erga
 parentes.—BASILII MAGNI de legendis gentilium libris oratio
 ad adolescentes, Leonardo Aretino interprete. [Colophon:]
 i pressit opus nobis Portilia Parmæ Andreas:
 Nono calendas octobres. m. cccc. lxxii. Quarto, 40 leaves.

Andreas Portilia, a native of Parma, was the first to set up a printing-press in that city. He probably learned the art from Azzoguidi of Bologna.

PLATE NO. 14.

M agistrare regere & temperare est .
M unicas pro comunicas dicebant .

M ultifacere dicit: sicut magnificere & puifacere. Cato. neq; fidē

neq; iſiſurandū: neque pudicia: multifacit: q; merito ab uſu
recēſſit: quia quantitas numero non aſtimatur: nec defyderat

M agiſteria dicuntur in omnibus rebus: qui ma/ (multitudinē

gis extētis poſſunt: ut magiſterium equitum .

M aledictores dicebātur ab antiquis: qui nunc maledici .

M ansues pro manſuetus .

M eritaueſe idem Cato ait pro meruere .

M agnificius idem ipſe pro magnificētius dixit: & non fruſtra :

M unificior a munifico identidē Cato dixit: cum nunc munificē/

tior dicamus: quanuis munificens non fit in uſu .

M ediocriculus: ipſe qui ſupra poſuit: cum ait ridibundū ma/

gistratum: pauculos homines mediocriculum exercitum obui

am duci .

M utinitini ſacellum fuit Romæ: cui mulieres uelatæ togis pra/
textatis ſolebant ſacrificare .

M atronæ a magiſtratibus nō ſubmouebant: ne pulſari cōtrecta
riq; uiderent: ne ue grauidæ cōcūterent: ſed ne uiri earum ſe
dentes cū uxoribus in uerbicuſo deſcendere cogebantur .

M unuebatur populo luſtus: adis dedicatione: cum a censoribus

luſtrum condebat: cum uotum publice ſuſcepturn ſolutebaſ .

priuatis autem cum liberi naſcerentur: cum bonos in fami/
lia ueniret: cum pater aut liberi aut uir: aut frater: ab hoſte

captus domum rediret: quom puella deſponſaretur: cum pro/
piore quis cognitione: q; is: qui lugeretur natus eſſet: cum in

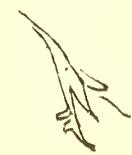
caſtro Cereris conſtitiffent .

M axime dignationis flamen dialis eſt inter q̄ndecim flamines:

V e uobis dicebatur ab antiquis : & ni uobis .
V inciam dicebant continentem .

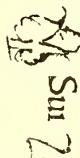
V erinera mensalia auguria : : :

FESTI POMPEY LIBER EXPLETVS EST



Laudetur Christus per quinque foramina Iefus .

Mediolani Tertio Nonas Auguftas . Millesimo :
Quadringentesimo : Septuagesimo Primo Ad :
Honorem : & Laudem : Illuſtrissimi Ac Inuictissimi
Galeaz Marie Medioli Ducis Quinti .
Ac Ducatus Sui 75 Anno Quinto .

 Sui 75 Anno Quinto .

MONDOVI or MONREALE.

TRACTATUS ANTHONINI archiepiscopi Florentini de institutione 1472
 confessorum. [Colophon:] Explicit summa confessionum seu
 interrogatorium pro simplicibus confessoribus editum ab archie-
 piscopo florentino, videlicet fratre Antonino ordinis predica-
 torum. Finita in Monte Regali: anno domini. M. CCCC. LXXII.
 die XXIII. mensis octobris.

Quem genuit quondam germana Antuerpia potens
 Matthiae Antonius virtute insignis et arte
 Baldasar et socius Corderius
 finierunt Antonianam
 Arte nova formæ

At least one writer believes that Mathias, of Anvers, was one of the
 printers driven away from Mentz in 1462. A copy is at the National
 Library, Paris.

BRESCIA.

LEONARDI ARRETINI Epistolarvm familiarivm [libri VIII.] M CCCC 1472
 LXXII. Folio, 79 leaves.

This very rare book is believed to be the first which was printed at
 Brescia, and from the press of Thomas Ferrando, the first known printer of
 that city. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

FIVIZZANO.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS Opera. [Colophon:] 1472
 Sculpserunt docti manibus sed pectore firmo
 Carmina uirgilii uatis super æthera noti

Iacobus existens primus. baptista sacerdos
 Atq[ue] Allexander comites in amore benigni
 Qui fiuizani uiuunt super oppida digni.

M. cccc. lxxii. Folio, 170 leaves.

Santander says that the "Iacobus" referred to was "Iacobus Lunensis de Fevizano," who was at Venice in 1477. He was probably employed by the priest "Baptista" and his associate "Alexander" to print two books at Fivizzano in 1472 and 1473. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

MANTUA.

1472 IL DECAMERONE DI MESSER GIOVANNI BOCCACIO. [Colophon:]
 Mantue impressum Anno MCCCCLXXII. Petrvs
 Adam de Michaelibus eivsdem vrbis ciuis imprimendi avctor.
 Folio, 263 leaves.

There is a small tract of Plutarch's in the National Library at Paris, which at least one writer believes to have been printed at Mantua before 1472; but I know of no existing testimony to uphold such a belief. There are at least five Mantua books of the date of 1472. A majority of the bibliographers have elected to accept the Decamerone as the first of the five. Of course, their selection is arbitrary. This book is of the greatest rarity. A copy is at Althorp.

SANT' ORSO, or SANT' URSINO.

1472 P. VIRGILII MARONIS Opera. [Colophon:] Vrbs basilea mihi
 nomen est Leonardus Achates. Qvi tua compressi Carmina
 diue Maro: Anno Christi humanati: m. cccc. lxxij. Venet.
 Duce Nicol. Trono. Folio, 196 leaves.

In relation to the first printer and first book of St. Orso I shall venture no opinion, but will quote from the "Notice des Objets Exposés" of the

National Library, Paris: "Ce Virgile est, très-probablement, le premier livre imprimé dans le petit bourg de Sant' Orso ou Sant' Ursino près de Vicence." The many seemingly naked assertions to the effect that this book was the first printed at St. Orso, have crystallized themselves into an accepted fact; and since so many learned writers have accepted this set conclusion, I must confess that I am not bold enough, in this instance at least, to disagree with them.

VERONA.

VALTVRIVS ARIMINENSIS. De Re Militari. [Colophon:] Iohannes 1472
ex uerona oriundus: Nicolai cyrugie medici filius: Artis im-
pressorie magister: hunc de re militari librum* elegantissimum:
litteris et figuratis signis sua in patria primus impressit. An.
M. CCCCLXXII. Folio, 262 leaves of 37 lines to page.

Panzer, Santander, and Hain assign a book to the press of this city as early as 1470. There is no evidence, however, of that being the date of the printing of the work they mention, and it probably refers to the time of the completion of its translation. The wood-engravings in this edition of Valturius have been attributed to Matteo Pasta. A copy is in the National Library at Paris.

MESINA.

LA VITA del glorioso SANCTO HIERONIMO doctore excellentissimo. 1473
[Colophon:] Finita è questa opera nela magnifica cita Messina
di Sicilia per Mastro rigo dalamania nel anno
M. CCCC. LXXIII. a di xv d'April Quarto.

According to Deschamps, Heinrick Alding, a German printer, who had probably worked with Sweynheim and Pannartz at Rome, and Mastro Rigo are the same. Santander says he left Rome for Catane in 1471, and

not succeeding there, set up the first press at Messina in 1473. It is possibly true that he was the first printer at Messina, but up to this time it has not been conclusively proved that he printed this book.

GENOA.

1474 NICOLAI DE AVSMO Supplementum summæ quæ PISANELLA uocatur.
 [Colophon:] Expletum feliciter Ianue. X. Kalendas Iulii,
 Millesimo quadrigētē L.I.I.^o quarto per Māthiam morauum de
 olomuntz et Michaelem de Monacho Sotium eius. Folio.

Moravus was one of the best practical printers of the fifteenth century, as many of his works most clearly show. He was at Naples from 1475 to 1491. A specimen of his Genoa work may safely be considered a very great rarity.

COMO.

1474 TRACTATUS APPELLATIONVM qui tractatvs congiarivm nvncvpatvs est.
 [Colophon:] Completa p Dominum Johanem Antoniuʒ de sancto
 Georgio dictū de placentia Comi impressa per magistros
 Ambroxium de orcho et Dyonisium de parauesino Quinto jdus
 augustas. MCCCC LXX IIII^o Folio, 192 leaves.

This printer was at Cremona in 1472, and at Milan in 1476.

SAVONA.

BOETHII CONSOLATIO PHILOSOPHÆ. [Colophon :] Impressum 1474
 in Sauona in conuentu Sancti Augustini per Fratrem Bonum
 Iohannem Anno M. CCCC. LXXIV. Quarto, 63 leaves.

It is not known that another book was printed at Savona before the end
 of the fifteenth century.

TURIN.

BREVIARIUM ROMANUM. [Colophon :] Præclarissimi et medici et 1474
 philosophi Domini Magistri Panthaleonis volumina Iohannes
 Fabri et Iohanninus de Petro Galici Taurini
 impressere. M. CCCC. LXIII. Octavo, 503 leaves.

Fabri was probably a native of Langres, France, his name in that country
 being Jean Lefèvre. He has sometimes been confounded with Jo. Faber,
 a German, who printed at Lyons from 1478 to 1494, and with another of
 the same name who was at Stockholm in 1495 and 1496.

VICENZA.

DITA MUNDI, Incomenza el libro primo Dita Mundi cumponuto 1474
 per Fazio di Giuberti da Firenza Vicentia, Maestro
 Leonardo da Basilia "mille setanta quattro e quattrocento."
 Folio, 106 leaves.

This is the first book with a date which mentions Vicenza as the place
 where it was printed. Another work, dated 1473, by Jo. de Rheno, is by
 several writers given the first place. Achates was at Venice, 1472, at
 Padua, 1473, and at St. Orso, 1474. A copy is at the National Library,
 Paris.

†

MODENA.

1475 P. VIRGILII MARONIS opera. [Colophon:] Mutine impressum per Magistrum Iohannem Vurster de Campidona. Anno d. m. cccc. LXXIIII. die vicesima tertia Mensis Ianuarii. Folio, 221 leaves.

Wurster was a native of Kempten, Bavaria. A copy of this work is at Althorp.

REGGIO.

(IN CALABRIA.)

1475 R. SALOMONIS JARCHI Commentarius in Pentateuchum. [Colophon:] Ego filius Garton filius Isaac Abrahamus in Regio urbe . . . in fine Calabriæ ubi peregrinatur Abraham anno O. C. quinque millesimo ducentesimo trigesimo quinto [A. D. 1475], die x adar postremi mensis juxta supputationem Abrahami. Folio.

The only printer at this Reggio during the fifteenth century. I have never seen a copy of this work, and I do not know where one can be found.

PIEVE di SACCO.

1475 R. JACOBI BEN ASCER Arbà turim, sive iv ordines. [Colophon: (translated)] Absolutum porro est . . . Feria II. die XXVIII mensis Tamuz, qui est mensis quartus, Anno v.ccxxxv. [A. D. 1475.] æreæ præfixæ. Plebisacii in domo R. Mescultàm cognomine Kosi . . . 4 volumes, folio, 458 leaves.

This is the only book known to have been printed at this village during the fifteenth century. This Rabbi probably superintended the labors of a Venetian workman who had been employed to print this work.

CAGLI.

MAPHEI VEGII de morte Astianactis opus Iocundum et Miserabile. 1475
 [Colophon:] Anno gratiæ. m cccc lxxv, tertio kalendas Iulii.
 Hoc opusculum Callii impressum est Hoc im-
 pressere Robertus cum Bernardino Quarto, 6 leaves.

These Italians were the only printers who exercised their art at Cagli during the fifteenth century. Only four books from their press are recorded.

CASELLE or CASALE.

(NEAR TURIN.)

DIVI HIERONYMI vitæ sanctorum Patrum. [Colophon:] Per 1475
 clarissimum medicum et philosophum Pantalionem Perque
 Johañem Fabri Galicum volumina in Casellarum Im-
 pressa sunt. Anno domini m cccc lxxv, heroys calidoney luce
 penultima mensis Augusti Quarto.

For some unknown reason Prosper Marchand assigned this work to *Cashel, in Ireland*; but, without doubt, it was the first book printed at Casale, by Jean Lefèvre, who was the first printer at Turin, also.

PERUGIA.

1475 BARTHOL. DE SALICETO. *Lectura super IX. Codicis.* [Colophon:]
Lectura . . . Anno dñi m. cccc. lxxv. Perusie im̄ssa
feliciter explicit. Folio, 159 leaves.

* Two other books of the supposed date of 1473 are attributed to the press of Perugia; but it is certain that the date of this edition of Saliceto is the earliest known. Heinrich Clayn, of Ulm, appears to have been the first printer; we find his name, for the first time, in an edition of the "Digesti Veteris Libri xxiv. cum glossis" of 1476.

PIACENZA.

1475 BIBLIA LATINA. [At the end of the Old Testament:] *Uet⁹*
testamētū . . . p me Iohanē petrū d' ferratis cremonēsē
placētie im̄ssuz. Anno dñi. m. cccc. lxx. quinto felicit explicit.
Quarto, 392 leaves, 2 columns, 60 lines.

This is a very rare and much esteemed edition of the Latin Vulgate. It was printed with very small gothic types, and is believed to be the first quarto edition of the Bible. There is a copy in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, and another in the collection at Althorp.

POLLIANO.

1476 PETRARCHA : Il : Libro : degli : Huomini : Famosi : Compillato :
per : Miser : Francisco : Petrarcha. [At end of the fourth
leaf:] Non scripto calamo anseris ve penna ANTIQUARIUS istud

REGISTRO:	DE: TUTTO:	IL: LIBRO:	
Incomincia il libro	Tardi dispuédo	De romani i grá	Tanté sconficte
Vno tempio	Fu mandato	Chel hauea	Vlaza itomât
Valente dône	Egli sono pre	Alaqua & al	Quella uicto
Statua di Nu	Moueano la	Et penso quel	Portato doue
Fosse sopra a	Piace la seguino	Laquale terra nô	Inganno da nemí
Statua di: Qu: ci	Di largiento	Seruitu quelli	Erano uenuti
St:di: M: Furi	Anni nelli qu	Homo elqua	Logo disposte
Incontro atu	St: di:M:Por:C:	Ecó quelli po:	Seg:li:f:di:q:c
Formento nel	La re publica	Prestata per la mi	Triûphalmente
Seguitano li f:di	Alle nostre m	Che iudichi	Seg:li:f:di: m:
Se: i:f:d publio	Se: igloriosi:facti	Determinato	Ria & forte
St: i:f:d:L:papi	Come homi	Bibulo ando apô	Cita supba de
Elquale era sta	Graue puitiõe	Sperâza di ui	Sostenne pena
Alle fatiche ma	Seruato i hi:sp	Li animi &	Prospera ma fi
La quale ello	Capo & per que	Poco meno niûo	Egia icombati
Seg:n:f:di:Pyr	che aloronon	acestate si che a	insigne arauëa
Haueano data	quelle medesi	cosse tutti con	Libidine per spa
Egli usar la uicto	quasi tabioso	Da cauallo & isp	due erano du
St:ide:q:Fabio	Et a suplicio códù	usando queste	romani feriti
ne cō flamini	ala'tre terre do	in mezo la pia	& quieto si li
Fa metiõe itul	acominzare la	siano uenditti	per la qual cos
Alarmata sotto il	le continue pi	Regine dele qua	Le mie saete
Prouide prim	Hauia cõmådato	li uolea apare	respirare
sello non la	cõmådato cir	ancora de libri	St:di Tito
tornati alui ef	in quel têpo	quale iustamē	cessatono
Seg:li:f:de liuio	al popul chel	Iniuria ad phania	con tormento
alcuni da pu	Preda aicauallieri	la guerra con	
de italia che e	cioe ambiori	aristeno prin	
dara animo ali	far uendeta del	XV:milia hoi	
Per forza la cita	mente la pau		
cond uce uâ la			
p extreimi peri			
mortorii e io			

ILLustres opere hoc uiros perire
 Francisci ingenium uetat Petracchæ
 Non scripto calamo anseris ue penna
 Antiquarius istud aere Felix
 Impressit: fuit Innocens Ziletus
 Adjutor sociusq. rure Polliano :.M: C :C :C :L X X V I :.
 Verona ad lapidem iacente quartum: KL: OCTOBRIS:.

ære FELIX Impressit : Fuit INNOCENS ZILETUS adiutor sociusque RURE POLLIANO. .: M.C:C:C:C:LXXVI.: Verona ad lapidem iacente quartum. KL .: OCTOBRIS. Folio, 240 leaves.

This is the rarest edition of this work, and the only book printed at Polliano during the fifteenth century. There is a copy at the British Museum, and another in the collection of the author. See plate No. 15.

LUCCA.

FRANCISCI PETRARCHÆ poetæ clarissimi triumphorum sex [Liber]. 1477

[Colophon :] Impressus Lucæ liber est hic: primus ubi artem de Civitali Bartholomeus init. Anno MCCCCLXXVII, die XII maii. Folio.

At least one writer has tried to prove that a book was printed at Lucca in the year 1468. The one described is the first with place, name, and date, and is, without doubt, the first production of the Lucca press.

ASCOLI.

LA CRONICA DE SANCTO ISIDERO Menore, con alchune additioni 1477

acciate del texto et Istoria della Bibbia e del libro de Paulo Orosio. [Colophon :] Impresso in Ascoli in casa del Rev. Plebano de sancto Venantio Miser Pascale: per mano del degno impressore Mag. Golielmo de Linis de Alamania. M. CCCC. LXXVII. Quarto, 157 leaves.

No other book is known to have been printed at Ascoli until 1496. Copies of this work are very rare.

PALERMO.

1477 JOANNIS NASONIS Carleonensis consuetudines felicis urbis Panormi Panormi, apud Andream de Wormacia. 1477. Quarto.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Palermo in the fifteenth century. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

COLLE.

1478 DIOSCORIDES de materia medica libri V, etc., latine, curante Pedro Paduano. [Colophon:] Explīc Dyascorides Impressus colle p magistruz Joh'em allemanum de Medemblick, anno X̄pi millesimo. cccc°. Lxxvij°. mense iulij. Folio, 103 leaves.

This is the only book by this printer; two others were issued at Colle the same year by another printer,—one dated the 12th of September, and the other giving the year, but not the day of the month. The work described, having the earliest date, is given the first place.

COSENZA.

1478 JACOBO CAMPHARO de immortalitate animæ in modum dialogi vulgariter. [Colophon:] Cusantiæ, Octaviani Salomonii, 1478. Quarto.

Only two books are known to have been printed at Cosenza during the fifteenth century; both by the same printer and of the same year. The work described above has always been given the first place.

TOSCOLANO.

GUARINI VERONENSIS viri peritissimi Grammaticales regulæ. [Colophon:] Opus . . . hic fœliciter completum est Troscolani per Magistrum Gabrielem Petri Trivixiani Anno Crysti m. cccc. LXXVIII. die XII. Januarii. Regnante Johanne Mocenigo: Duce Venetiis . . . Quarto, 29 leaves. 1479

Two other books bearing the same date are known to have been printed at Toscolano. The one described is believed to be the first. This printer was at Venice from 1472 to 1478, and at Brescia in 1481.

PINEROLO.

BOETII DE CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHIE libri V. [Colophon:] 1479 Pinarolii per Jacobum de Rubeis Gallicum. m. cccc. LXX. Nono. Octavo Kalend. Novembr. Folio.

Hym mentions a Bible in Italian printed at Pinerolo in 1475. No other writer has ever referred to such an edition of the Scriptures. So far as known, there were but three books printed there before the close of the fifteenth century. The above was undoubtedly the first.

NOVI.

BAPTISTÆ SALII: Summa de casibus conscientiæ, Baptistiana 1479 nuncupata. . . . 1479. Quarto.

Nicalao Ghirardengo, a native of Novi, was probably the printer of this book. Another Novi book is attributed to him by Panzer for the year

1484. He is also mentioned by this author as having had a press at Venice in 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, and at Pavia 1481 and 1483. He issued an edition of "Expositio siue Sermones super Cantica Canticorum" from his Pavia press dated December 18, 1482.

NONANTOLA.

1480 BREVIARIUM ROMANUM secūdū morē & consuetudines romāe curie.
 [Colophon :] Imp̄ssū Nonātule duč Mutiē p nos Georgiū &
 Antoniū fřes d'mischmis ciues muti. Anno M. CCCCLXXX. d'mēse
 maii. Octavo, 528 leaves.

This is the only book issued from a press at this town during the fifteenth century, of which copies are still in existence, and these brothers are the only printers known to have been at Nonantola before the year 1501. Copies are at Althorp, and in the Public Library at Modena.

FRIAUL, or CIVIDAD di FRIULI.

1480 PLATYNE DE HONESTA VOLUPTATE Valitudie. ad Amplissimū ac
 Doctissimum. D. B. Rouerellam. [Colophon :] Viri doctissimi Platyne opusculum de Obsoniis: ac de honesta voluptate
 & valitudine: impressuz in ciuitate austrie: impensis & expensis
 Gerardi de Flandria. Venetiaruz Duce Inclito Johanne Mocēico.
 nono kalendas nouembris. M CCCC LXXX Quarto, 93
 leaves.

Deschamps describes Gerard de Flandria as one of the vagabond printers, — a missionary of the grand art of printing, who probably left Mentz about the time of its capture, 1462. A copy is in the author's collection. See plate No. 16.

Torta Zibba.

I Tbzā amygdalaz bene tumfāz euz aqua rosa
creaticebz uir rifi ferre cocci dissolutio: ac per se
facetum in mortarium trāsmutato. Risi & inde bene
cocci viciaz vni cū ipso amygdalis terito: addendo
fermēti abi vencia treshamū pa:z: oua lyci ut sup
dictū ē: selbraz faccari: vencia nucleoz pīneoz pa:z
in mortario tumfiorū. Dicta hec oia in patella bene
mixtā et subcrustatā extende: ad focioz pones. Se
nitocre la gana superne extende: locre aquā ros.
cū saccharo insparges. Ad hoc se pri: munitare. Lasciū
ini colicaz egrediātē faceret: bene ali: repati optiu
latur: venerem ciet.

Torta ex cicere rubeo.
C Icer rubēū coctum cum suo iure: cinqz mod
coaque rosacea pīnē: tumfum pītaceum in
catum traitere. Libzā amygdalaz adeo tritam
ut non sit opus per se facetum trāsmutare: duas vn:
cas pītula:z tiro aut quatuoz fucus sumul tumfa:z
viciam preterea pīneoz fermento:z rātiū faccharrz
aque rosacea quātum facet: cynamani ac gingiberis
tamudē hō addes ad mixtibz. Dicta in patma:z
bene vuccāz et subcrustatā extende. Sunt qui hām
lū aur ora lyci addat: quo tenacio:z hec torta sit. Lo
cta ferme igne supēne infecto colorato:z facies.
Tenuis hec sit et saccharo et aqua rosacea suffienda
tur. Expati et ventri tātum hoc edulū opulenter.

Torta Pandolada.

I Tbzā pīsoz chitorūcū intraneis cocozum pi
scium: oua ut trite aut trinche in modicū petro
selini pīz menthe bete concuse in mortario sumi cō
teres. Ad dēdo ex saccharo cy mano ḡgberi: quā
cū sacerit. Hec bene tūta aqua rosacea dissolue: in

Torti Zibba.

fraudatio: scelus: furor: surpicio: reueritas: ege
stas: lamenta: desperatio rerum: quibus tanqz tēr
rīm̄ futuris agitati: nisi fortes et constantes eri
mus. Equitatē: pudicitia: bonam rationem: pu
dorem fidem: pietatem: confitam: honestatem:
sanam mentem et bonam spem amittentes ab int̄
gra voluptate: quam et bone valitudini conuicta
decimus: cum deinde declinabimus.

* . finis. *

*Viri sociissimi Platynē opusculum de obso
mis: ac de honesta voluptate et valitudi
ne: impressus in Linutate Zibbie:*

*Imperio: et verperie: Gerard
de flaudria. Venetiaruz
Duce Indro Jo
banne Docēto.*

***** *Rono Ralendas Rouembrie.* *****
Dccccc. lxxv^o.

***** *Lauda Omnipotenti Deo.* *****

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REGGIO.

(IN MODENA.)

PEROTI NICOLAI Rudimenta Grammaticæ. [Colophon:] Nicolai 1480
 Perotti Syponentini rudimentorum grammaticæ finis. Impressum Regii opera et impensis Bartholomæi et Laurentii de Bruschis fratrum [cognomento Bottoni]. Anno Domini M. CCCCLXXX. Quarto.

These brothers, natives of Reggio, seem to have commenced and ended their career as printers at their native place.

CASALE-CASAL di SAN-VASO.

EPISTOLÆ HEROIDES [P. OVIDII NASONIS], cum Comment. Ant. 1481
 Volsci et Hubertini Clerici Crescentinatis. [Colophon:] Impressa est in loco Casalis sancti Evaxii, anno M CCCC LXXXI octauo idus septembris Impressit Gulielmus de Canepa-Nova, de campanilibus de Sancto-Salvatore, impensa prædicti Hubertini, venerabilisque Stephani de Ulmo, Folio.

Notwithstanding assertions to the contrary by esteemed authorities, I still believe that this is the only book of this particular Casale printed during the fifteenth century.

SALUZZO.

AULI PERSII FLACCI Satyrarum liber. [Colophon:] Impressus 1481
 Salutiis, arte et impensis Martini de la Valle, correctusqz

oþa Johañis Gauterii rectoris scholariuз Saluciësiū anno
Dñi M CCCC LXXXI. Folio, 12 leaves.

Some remarks made by Brunet suggest some sort of connection between de la Valle and de Rossi, a printer of Pinerolo.

PISA.

1482 FRANCISCUS DE ACCOLTIS DE ARETIO. Consilia seu responsa juris.
[Colophon:] Pisis impressa. Anno Do. M° CCCC° LXXXIJ° die
vero xxij. mensis Martii. . . . Folio, 207 leaves.

Lorenzo and Angelo, of Florence, are believed to have been the first printers at Pisa. Their names appear for the first time in the second book printed there, dated 1484.

AQUILA.

1482 PLUTARCO: vite degl' imperatori traducte de lat. in volgare, per
Bapt. Aless. Jaconello de Riete Stamp. per Maestro
Adam de Rotuvil, Alamano stampatore excellente. xvi de
septemb. M. CCCC. LXXXII. Folio, 334 leaves.

Two other books of the same year, but without the days of the month, are mentioned as having been printed at Aquila. Rotwil worked at Venice in the years 1474, 1476, 1477, and 1480. There is a copy in the collection of the author. See plate No. 17.

UDINE.

1484 CONSTITUZIONI DE LA PATRIA DE FRIVOLI Epistola Pre Piero Cavretto
de Pordenon saluda, [Colophon:] Impressa in Udene.
Per maistro Gerardo de fiandra. Sotto il regimento del mag-

VITA DE CIMONE

Eripolti a sacerdote menando de the saglia in Boetia Officata Re & li porfuli soli lasso de se dopo fame glia per multo tempo nobilitata: della qual fame glia multi la citta Cheronia ne habitato: e due hauendone prima per forza cauati li barbarie fermatono: Affasimi de tal stirpe esistente homini naturalmente pugnaci & animosi: dimostrado gradiissima audacia i le corriere deli Medi & in le battaglie gattiche forono admazati: rimanendone datumone cognomato perperpolita de parenti priu: Cosuti per bellezza de forma & grandezza animo ad ueruno de loi equali d'aua locho: niente demeno hauea natura in excesso rabilis & dura: Era un capo de squadra romano che per uentura in quel tempore hauendo hauute le flantiche per la inuernata in cheronia de questo giouene ardentissimamente era innamorato: & non possendolo ne per preggiere ne per do- ni tirarlo al suo uolere: dimostro che senza hauer rispetto ad la citta: uolette addi quillo fare uioleentia: Impero che la nostra patria in quel tempore decittadina inne de riccheze hauea grande habundantia: Onde Damone prouocato dall'affrenata importunita de tale homo: contra lui se dignaua: & finalmente ponendo le insidie contra quillo: Eleste ad tal cosa non piu che fidice deli compagni: si: sperando che essendo picchola compagnia de coniurati: piu secretamente el possesse sequire: costoro hauendo la magior parte dela nocte consumata in beuere: subito che se fe giorno: tegnendo se prima el uolto con foligine nell' foro armati uscerono: d'oue hauendo admazato el romano finche sacrificaua: & multi altri che li erano presenti: subito della citta fugierono: Onde essendo el tumulto: si che gran parte de cheronisi se adunaron ad consiglio int'a corte: fo ordinata la castigatione contra de quilli & condannati ad morte: la qual determinazione molto presio all'romani excuso li Cheronili: ma Damone in intrando per forzain la corte con li loi: & hauendo admazati li principali della citta: che secondo lor costituzione cenauano al tardo: Vna altra uolta de la citta fugeo: Lutio lucullo casualmente in quel tempo menando le genti dell'a hauendo intese tal morti de romani: perche nouamente tal schado era occorso: fermo li loi starnardi: & hauendo co summa diligentia incerchata & trouata la causa de tal cofache la citta non solamente era innocente: ma senza causa li era facta ingiuria: leuando li soldati col suo exercito sequito el suo camino Ma Damone facendo in li campi correrie & depredando el pagefe: sei che era grandissimo pericolo ad la citta: li cittadini determinarono prenderlo co frau de: & cosi fingendo perdonarli el rechiamaro per loro ambassiatori in la citta douseritorno subito el ferono soprasante del ginnasio: & doppioi finche se ungnea in la stufa lo admazzarono: per la qual cofa i tal locho secundo dal nostri patri haucmo inteso: forono uiste stranie apparentie & gran solpiri intesi: Et al presente li uicini de quil locho extimano li esse turbulenta uoci: & andaru al tornoo stranie figure: Li homini adunqua de questa fame glia che anchor ne sonno alcuni quali specialmente pratichano infra li Eoli dintorno ad Stirin de phocide: sonno caligininati nominati: perche Damone tinto de caligi ne: se in crudelio ad admazzare li Romani: Erano li Orthomeni non solame-

Ma queste cose che furono dette da maluocile dimostrò essere false: la gloria
osa morte de qu'il giouene: perche combattendo per la liberta della patria con
tra Augusto & Antonio in li campi philippi: essendo già roste le genti de Bru-
to: lui non uolse fugire ne aschonderse: ma facendo impeto contra li nemici
& de quilli admaczando un gran numero: mostro chi lui fosse & anch' de qual
patre fosse nato: Sciche facendo la sua uertu marauigliare ciaschuno: final-
mente morio. La figliola de Catone donna de Bruto che admaczo Cesari: ne
per fortezza ne per pudicitia fo mancho da essere laudata che Catone: Im-
pero che lei fo partecipe della coniurazione contra de Cesari: onde fo morta
gloriosamente como alla sua nobilita se apperteneua. Statilio como imita-
tore de Catone se uolse admaczare: ma quilli philosophi dacio lo prohibero:
Onde nel sequente tempo giongendose con Bruto in nella guerra contra de
Augusto & Marchio Antonio: & la dimostrandogran fidelita & studio in nelli
campi philippi fo admaczzato.

Finisce la prima parte delle uite de Plutarchio: traducete per
Baptista Alexandrio Iaconello de Riette: & stampate
in Aquila adi. xvi de septembro. Mcccc. lxxii.
per maestro Adam de Rotuui Alamano
stampatore excellente: cō dispesa del
magnifico signore Lodouicho
Torto: & dell' spectabilissimo
mini Ser Dominichio de
Montorio: & de Ser
Lodouicho de Car
millis de Asculo
eiptadino de
A. T.

LAVS DEO AMEN:

nifico messier Luca Moro dignissimo legotenente de la patria, finida a di ultimo de Luio. 1484. Quarto, 107 leaves.

Owing to a queer jumble of numerals (Mccccylvj) in a colophon to an edition of the "Sermones de Sanctis of Leonard de Utino," certain writers have claimed that it was printed at Udine in 1446. This is about as tenable as are many other claims in relation to the invention of printing which have grown out of the vanity of locality.

SIENA.

LECTURA clarissimi doctoris PAULI DE CASTRO in sextum Codicis 1484
 . . . Impressumque . . . Senis per Magistrum Henricum
 de colonia et socios Anno salutis, m. cccc. LXXXIIII, XII Kl.
 Augusti. Folio.

This Henry of Cologne must have been the chief of the vagabond printers. According to Panzer, he was at Brescia in 1474, '5, and '6; Bologna, 1477, '8, and '9, 1480, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, and '6; at Siena, 1484, '5, '6, and '7; Lucca, 1490 and '1; Nozano, 1491; and Urbino, 1493.

SONCINO.

BERACHOTH, sive Tractatus talmudicus de benedictionibus . . . 1484
 1484. Folio.

Soncino is justly celebrated in the annals of early printing for the beauty of the Hebrew books which came from the presses of its Jewish printers. It seems that none but persons of that race printed in that town during the fifteenth century. Panzer mentions a work of Rabbi Jacob Ben Ascher, dated 1481; but subsequent writers give the date of 1484 as that of the first book issued from a press in that town. The printers of this work, and the first at Soncino, were Joshua Solomon and Israel Nathan, two persons instead of one, as asserted by Cotton, who says that the printer was "Joshua Solomon ben Israel Nathan."

PESCHIA.

1485 LA CONFESSONE di S. Bernardino da Siena volgare divisa in dodici regole. [Colophon:] In Pescia per M. Francesco Cenni Fiorentino 1485 a di ultimo di Febbrajo. Quarto.

Cenni probably belonged to the Florentine family, which first introduced the art of printing into their native city.

VERCELLI.

1485 NICOLAI DE AUXMO Supplementum Summæ Pisanellæ. [Colophon (at end of the *canones poenitentiales*):] Impressum est hoc opusculum Vercellis per Jacobinum de Suico de Sancto Germano, m. cccc. lxxxv, die xxvii octob. Octavo.

This printer was a native of Vercelli, who fell into the vagabond habits of many of his craft. We find him at his native village in 1485; Chiavasco 1486; Turin 1487, '88, '90, '91, '94, and '97; Lyons 1496 and '97; and at Venice 1498.

CHIAVASCO or CHIVASSO.

1486 ANGELUS DE CLAVASIO summa Angelica de Casibus Conscientiæ. [Colophon:] Jacobinus de Suigo de sancto Germano huius impressionis auctor ad lectorem Impressum hoc opus Clavassii anno mcccc. octuagesimo sexto, tertio idus maii, feliciter imperatibus Innocentio octavo Pontifice Maximo et Karolo illustrissimo duce Sabaudie Quarto.

This is the only book printed in this village during the fifteenth century. A copy is in the author's collection. See plate No. 18.

VOGHERA.

ALEXANDRI DE IMOLA Postillæ ad Bartholom. [Colophon:] 1486
 Jacobus de Sancto Nazario impensa Domini Augustini Dutheri;
 Dominique Andreæ Sillæ impressū diligentissime in lucem edidit
 Viñqueriæ Kal. Junii m. cccc. LXXXVI. Folio.

No other book is known to have been printed at Voghera before the end of the fifteenth century. In 1489 we find this printer at Milan.

CASAL MAGGIORE.

MACHASOR seu compendium precum pro synagogis Italicis, cui 1486
 Cantic. cantic., Ruth, Threni et Ecclesiastes miscentur. [Colo-
 phon:] Fuit autem initium aedificii hujus libri per nos soninates in
 urbe soncini mense Tisri anno CC XLVI sexti millenarii [Sept. 1485]
 eumque absoluimus hic casale majori feria II, hebdomadæ, die
 xx mensis Elul anno quinquies millesimo ducentesimo quad-
 ragesimo sexto a creatione mundi [Aug. 1486]. 2 parts, folio,
 319 leaves.

Two of the Hebrew printers of Soncino established the only press at Casal Maggiore during the fifteenth century, and issued this one book.

GAETA.

FORMULARIO DI EPISTOLE vulgare missive et responsive 1487
 composto per Cristophoro Landini citadino di Firenze

[Colophon:] Explicit Formulario Impresso nella alma et inclyta cità de Gayeta per mi. A. F. m cccc LXXXVII. Quarto.

André Fritag, a German, was the first printer at Gaëta. We find him again at Rome in 1492, '93, and '96.

VITERBO.

1488 MAURUS SERVIUS HONORATUS. Libri duo, de ultimarum Syllabarum Natura et de centum Metrorum Generibus Viterbo, m. cccc. LXXXVIII, Ianuarii XII. Octavo.

I have not been able to discover even a suggestion concerning the name of the printer of this book, which is the only one issued at Viterbo before the year 1501.

GRADISCA.

1488 IL TESTAMENTO di Giorgio Sommariva, Cavalier Veronese, in verso Gradisca, 1488. Twelvemo.

Panzer and Hain describe this work, but do not refer to its printer, and I have not been able to ascertain that he has been named by other bibliographers.

POTESIO.

1489 STATUTA CIVILIA Comunitatis ripperiæ Benacensis. [Colophon:] Actum Portesii opera Bartholomei Zanni impressoris: et im- pensa Angeli cozalii dictæ comunitatis riperiæ Syndici: Serenis-

simo Venetorū Duce Augustino barbadico: Cœptum vero fuit anno millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo nono: idibus octobris: et perfectum anno proxime sequenti XIII. Kalendas Septembris Folio, 88 leaves.

Bar, de Zannis was a printer at Venice from 1486 to 1500. It seems he brought out this one book at Portesio at the request of the Syndic of that place.

NOZANO.

TURRETINI PAULI disputatio Juris. [Colophon:] Impressa est 1491
hec solemnis Disputatio apud Nozanum Lucensis agri Cas-
tellum . . . Anno salutis m. cccc. xci. Magistro Henrico de
Colonia et Henrico de Harlem Impressionis auctore . . .
Folio.

This is the only known book printed at Nozano during the fifteenth century. Henry, of Harlem, was at Bologna 1482, '85, '87, and '88; Venice, 1483; Siena, 1488, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, and '99; and at Lucca and Nozano in 1491.

URBINO.

TANCREDUS DE CORNETO. Summa quæstionum compendiosa. 1493
[Colophon:] Impressum Urbini per magistrum Henricum de
colonia Imperante inclito duce Guido Ubaldo cu^z Illustri Domino
Octauiano Ubaldino in nobili domo galloru^z in valle bona anno
. . . . m. cccc. LXXXIII, die xv mensis maii. Folio, 75 leaves.

Marchand, Panzer, Santander, and Hain give the date of 1481 as that of the first printing at Urbino. Several of the later bibliographers have designated 1493 as the correct year. Acting upon the theory that this change of opinion must have been based upon the discovery of some new facts, and for the purposes of this list, the latest conclusions are adopted.

ACQUI.

1493 OPUS ALEXANDRI GRAMMATICI pro eruditione puerorum. [Colophon:] Doctrinale Alexandri Galli, vulgo de Villa Dei, grammatici, feliciter explicit . . . Anno Domini, 1493. Folio, 30 leaves.

This is the only known book issued at this place during the fifteenth century. The name of its printer is not known.

SCANDIANO.

1495 APPIANI ALEXANDRINI Sophiste Historia. [Colophon:] Diligentis ac ingeniosi calcographi Peregrini Pasquali . . . cura hæc Candidi ex Appiano . . . traductio Scandiani Camillo Bojardo Comite impressa est anno . . . M. CCCCLXV. IIII Iduum Ianuarii. Folio.

Here we have another puzzling misprint of a date. Several authors have asserted that 1475 was the year intended, while others contend for 1495; the latter interpretation is probably correct. Pasquali was at Venice and Treviso before he went to Scandiano. A copy is in the collection of the author. See plate No. 19.

FORLI.

1495 FERETTVS (Nicolaus). De Elegantia linguæ latinæ in epistolis et orationibus componendis servanda præcepta. [Colophon:] Opera et impēsa Pauli guarini de guarinis Foroliuiensis et Ioānis Iacobi de Benedictis Bononiensis Impressoris et socii: hoc opus est Impressum Forliui: . . . anno . . . M. CCCC. LXXXV. xvi. Klēdas Maii. Quarto, 30 leaves.

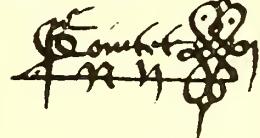
Another edition of this work was printed at Forli in the same year, but without the day of the month being mentioned in the colophon.

De Ite missa est

lege, ubi populus israeliticus licentiatuſ a rege cito reuerti conſuenit ad propria. Item ite missa eſt ſc̄ christus. In missa p defunctis dicitur. Requiescant in pace et optatur eis requies eterna. Itē dicit psal⁹ Septies in die laudem dixi tibi. propter qđ ecclesia conſtituit ſeptem horas dicē das vel laudes. Primā tertiam ſextā no nam vespertas completoriuſ et matutinalis Matutinale officium propter carneſ do mandam et pro psalterio legendo a sancti patribus iſtitutum eſt. Quia ſicut dicit Eccl. xxij. Vigilia oculoruſ tabescit caro. Laudes ad temptationes diaboli repellendas. Unde Isa. xvij. Expergiscimini et landate qui habitatis in paluere. quia ros. Et Item ad coronam glorie obtinen dam. Juxta illud. Non ſit vobis vanum surgere ante lucem. quia promiſit dominus coronaſ vigilantibus. primam dicimus. quia tunc oſculatus fuit dominus a Iuda. tertiam quia tunc linguis iudeorum morti fuit adiudicatus. Item in hora tercia spirituſ sanctus ad apost. descendit Unde cantat ecclesia. dum hora cunctis tercia. Sextam dicimus. quia tunc fuit crucifixus. Nonā dicimus. quia tunc emiſit spiritum. Vesperas. quia tunc dominus depositus fuit de cruce. Completorium. quia tunc poſitum fuit corpus christi in le pulchro. Et notandum quod contigit peccare ore corde et opere. Ideo trib⁹ modis diversis incipiuntur hore matutine per domine labia. et completorium. quod conuertere nos. alie vero per deum in adiutorium. domine labia mea aperies contra peccatum oris dicitur. deus in adiutorium contra peccatum operis. Conuertere nos. pertrapec catum cordis. et quia in peccato cordis et oris eſt aliiquid operis. ideo per omnes horas dici dicitur deus in adiutorium. Mo nachi vero dicunt in matutinis pu⁹. de⁹

in adiutorium. et poſtea domine labia mea mea aperies. quia ſine auxilio dei nec cor nec labia ad eius laudem poſſunt aperiſi. Jo. xv. Sine me nil poteris facere. hymnus ſignificat laudem. psalmus bonam et diuinam operationem. antiphona charitatis copulam. capitulum exhortationes boni operis. reſponſorium bonum opus. verſiculus fructus boni operis. Ocio miſe ricordiam dei ſignificat quod pcedit et ſubſequitur hominem in bonis operibus.

Finit ſpeculum eccleſie yna cum alijs tractatibus Impreſſum Bifuntij. Anno domini Milleſimo quadringentesimo octagesimo septimo. prima die martij.



BARCO.

SELICOTH: seu preces pro remissione peccatorum. [Colophon:] 1497
 Hodie feria V. die VIII, mensis Tisri [Oct. and Nov.] anni
 CCLVII. Sexti millenarii [A.D. 1497], absolvimus, Deo dante,
 Selicoth juxta ordinem . . . fuit autem finis earum hic Barci
 quod est in provincia Brixiana per manum minimi typographorum
 Gersom filii sapientis R. Mosis fel. mem. qui appellatur ger-
 manice Mentzlen Sontzin, quem Deus custodiat . . . Folio.

This is the only book known to have been issued from a press at Barco during the fifteenth century. These printers were two Hebrews, who had previously exercised their art at Soncino.

CARMAGNOLA.

FACINI TIBERGÆ in Alexandrum de villa dei interpretatio . . . 1497
 Carmagnolæ. 1497.

The brief notices of the existence of this work are seemingly founded upon tradition rather than upon personal observation. I cannot ascertain that any of the bibliographers who describe it ever saw a copy. No other book is mentioned as having been printed at Carmagnola before the year 1501.





BOHEMIA.

P I L S E N.

TROJANSKÁ HISTORIE: Tuto se počiná pñedmluwa dospělého 1468
Gwidona z Columny Mezanské na kroniku Trojanskù. [Colog-
phon:] Skonáwá se tuto kronika Trojanska o tom slawném
městě Trojanském a o bojech, kteréž jsu se staly i o jeho dobyti
I. 1469 pred prowodem welikonoëním per me Laurentium de
Tyn Horši. W. Pizni, 1468. Quarto, 196 leaves.

There can be no possible doubt about the correctness of this date. A fine copy of this work is in the Library of the National Museum at Prague, with the date printed in Roman characters. Whether or not it relates to the translation of the book or to the completion of its printing, learned Bohemians who are versed in their language must decide. I incline to the belief that it refers to the printer rather than to the translator, and so assign to Bohemia the third place among the countries which recognized the value and importance of the great discovery.



SWITZERLAND.

B A L E.

S. GREGORII M. MORALIA in librum Job. Beatus gregorius papa 1468(?) librum Job, petente sancto Leandro etc. In fine Registri: Explicit registrum moraliaum gregorii pape, S. L. S. A. (Balileae, Bertholdus Ruppel, circ 1468.) Folio, 48 lines, 421 leaves.

In the National Library at Paris there is a copy of this work, printed with the well-known characters of this printer, which contains a note stating that it was purchased in 1468 by Joseph de Vegers, a priest of the Church of St. Hilary, at Mentz. I have examined this note, and am inclined to admit its truthfulness, which leads me to believe that this work was issued from a press at Bale as early as 1468. I therefore give it the first place in the history of printing in that city. We first hear of this printer as Berthold von Hanau, November 6, 1455, when the trial took place between Gutenberg and Fust in the convent of the bare-footed friars at Mentz, where he appeared as a friend, or assistant, of Gutenberg. He seems to have been traced from Mentz to Strasburg, and thence to Bale, but the dates of his migrations have not been ascertained.

At the time the work was issued from the press, Bale was independent, and governed by a few patrician families and a bishop, and did not join the

Swiss confederation until 1501. For many years it had been a close ally of the towns in that country which were engaged in pushing the Reformation; and as early as 1444 the battle of St. Jacob, which has always been considered a Swiss battle, was fought upon its soil. Since for so many years it had been Swiss in spirit, I must now, for bibliographical purposes, take the liberty of making it so geographically. The catalogue of the Caxton exhibition of 1877, issued under the authority of Mr. Bullen of the British Museum, I find has taken a similar liberty with the geographical history of that city.

BEROMUNSTER.

1470 MAMMOTRECTUS seu expositio vocabulorum quæ in Bibliis occur-
runt. [Colophon:] Explicit Mamotrectus siue primicerius arte
inprimendi seu caractarizandi per me Helijam Helize alias de
Llouffen canonicum Ecclesie ville Beronensis in pago Ergowie
site absqz calami exaracione Vigilia sancti Martini Episcopi sub
Anno Millesimo Quadringentesimo Septuagesimo.

There is some little authority for asserting that Gering, Crantz, and Friburger, the first printers in France, were employed at the monastery at Beromunster before they went to Paris. The fact seems to be admitted that Helyas Helye, *alias de Louffen*, was a canon at this monastery, under whose protection and patronage printing was carried on; and if it is a fact, as asserted, that he was over seventy when the first book was issued bearing his name, it would give color to the theory that he employed others to do the shop-work, and that he had not learned the art himself. Up to this time it has not been ascertained who they were. Against a part of this theory are the facts that we find Gering, Crantz, and Friburger at Paris in 1470, the year of the first book of Beromunster, and that the date of the last book issued at that monastery is 1473. It is evident, therefore, if those three printers went away, others were left who continued the art of book-making. None of the types known to have been used for the first Paris books resemble the fonts of Beromunster. There is a copy in the National Library at Paris, and another in the City Library at Zürich.

GENEVA.

LE LIVRE DES SAINS ANGES compile par frere Françoy 1478
 eximines . . . [Colophon:] Cy fine le liure des sains anges,
 imprime a Genefve Lan de grâce Mil cccc. lxxvij, le xxiiij^e iour
 de mars. Folio, 198 leaves.

The name of Adam Steynschawer appears at Geneva the first time in 1480. There is no doubt, however, but that he printed three books at Geneva in 1478. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and a second in the University Library, Geneva.

PROMENTOUR, or PROMENTHOUX.

LE DOCTRINAL DE SAPIENCE. [Colophon:] Cy finist le Doctrinal 1482
 de Sapience imprime à Promentour par Maistre Loys Guerbin.
 Lan de grace MIL. cccc. lxxxij. le ij. iour daoust Folio,
 104 leaves.

This is the only Promentour book of the fifteenth century. This Louis Cruse, surnamed Garbin, was probably a workman with Steynschawer at Geneva, and used the types of his master in printing this book.

LAUSANNE.

Missale in usum Lausannemsem. [Colophon:] Impressa Lau- 1493
 sanne urbe antiquissima impensa arte et industria solertis et in
 geniosi viri Magistri Iohannis Belot insigni civitate Rothomaḡ,
 ortum ducentis: Nulle calami exaratiōē scilicet quandam arti-
 ficia characterizāndi ac imprimēdi invētioē Missalia Summa
 cum diligentia feliciter finiunt. Anno Salutis nostre M.cccc
 nonagesimotercio Kalendas decembris. Folio, 2 columns, 36
 lines, 235 leaves.

There are many statements about this Jean Belot, who, several authorities assert, was a native of Rouen and a printer at Lyons, Lausanne, Grenoble, and Geneva. It is certain that some one who signed himself J. B., in 1498, issued from a press at Geneva a Missal, with characters like those of the Missal of Lausanne. This was probably Jean Belot. I have not been able to find any testimony to sustain the theory that he ever had presses at Lyons and Grenoble. The one described was the only known book of Lausanne during the fifteenth century. There is a copy at the National Library, Paris.

TROGEN.

1497 CRONICK vnd History uss den Geschichten der Römern. [Colophon:] Hie hat ein end die History von den Ssyben wysen Meysteren die do gedruckt sind vnd geendet zic clein Troyga, in dem jar do man zalt noch Crysty geburt. M. CCCC. LXXXVII. Quarto, 63 leaves.

Very little is known of the first press at this place; only three authors mention this work. It has been stated that the Heber collection contained a book printed at Trogen as early as 1478.

SURSEE, or SURZÉ.

1500 NICOLAUS SCHRADIN. Chronic dieses Krieges. Chronigk diss Kriegs gegen dem Allerdurchlüchtigisten herñ Romischen Konig [Colophon:] Gedruckt vnd volendet inn der löblichen Statt Surse im Ergow, vff zinstag vor Sant Anthengan tag, im xc [1500] Jar. Quarto, 56 leaves.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Sursee in the fifteenth century. It is exceedingly rare.



FRANCE.

PARIS.

GASPARINUS BARZIZIUS PERGAMENSIS. Epistolæ. [Colophon:] Fœlix 1470
Epl'a[rum] Gasparini finis

Primos ecce libros, quos hœc industria finxit
Francorum in terris, ædibus atque tuis.
Michael, Vdalricus, Martinusq; magistri
Hos impresserunt: ac facient alios.

Quarto, 118 leaves.

In 1469 Guillaume Fichet and Jean de la Pierre, two professors of theology at the Sorbonne, were instrumental in bringing to Paris three German printers: Ulrich Gering, a native of Constance, Martin Crantz, possibly a native of Mentz, and Michael Friburger, of Colmar. Several writers refer to them as having been sent from the Monastery at Bero-munster to these professors by their friend Joost de Sillinen, provost of

the Chapter at that Abbey. The important fact seems to be well settled that they set up a press at the Sorbonne, and finished their first book in 1470. Gering's career as a printer closed two years before his death, which took place in 1510. His two companions abandoned the occupation of printing in 1477. Two copies are at the National Library, Paris.

LYONS.

1473 REVERENDISSIMI LOTHARII dyaconi Compendium breve.
 [Colophon:] Lugduni p magistrū guillermū regis hujus artis
 īpressorie expertū. . . . Bartholomei buyerii dicte ciuitatis
 ciuis iussu et sūptibus īpressus Anno M. CCCC. LXXIII.
 Quitodecio Kal. Octobres. Quarto, 82 leaves.

Buyer, the first printer at Lyons, was a native of that city, and is said to have come of a distinguished family. It is not known where, or from whom, he learned the art. The early Lyons printers were noted for their many illustrated books, and ornamental bindings calculated to attract public attention. A copy is in the British Museum.

ANGERS.

1476 MARCI TULLII CICERONIS Rhetorica Nova. [Colophon:] Anno M. CCCC. LXXVI die quīta mensis febroarii fuit hoc opus completum Andegaui, per Iohañem de turre atq; morelli im-
 pressores. Quarto.

Santander mentions an ordinance of Louis XI., of April 21, 1475, given in favor of Conr. Hanequis and Pierre Schoiffer, which points to their having had a maker, factor, or agent at Angers; but it is not known that they or their agent had any connection with the first printers, who were Jean de Turre and Jean Morelli. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

TOULOUSE.

REPETITIO SOLEMNIS de fide instrumentorum, edita per 1476
 Andream Barbatiam, Siculum Messanensem. [Colophon:]
 . . . Tholose est impressa, XII Calendas julii M. CCCCLXXVI,
 Quarto, 110 leaves.

The earliest name of a printer at Toulouse is that of Jo. Parix de Alemania, who appears for the first time in 1479. It is not known who printed this book of 1476.

CHABLIS.

LE LIURE DES BONNES MEURS faict et composé par frère Jacques 1478
 Legrant. [Colophon:] A Chablis Par moy Pierre Lerouge, le
 premier iour dauril lan de grace mil cccc LXXVIIJ. Folio, 51
 leaves.

Pierre le Rouge is the only printer known to have had a press at Chablis during the fifteenth century. He was established at Paris from 1487 to 1491. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

VIENNE (DAUPHINÉ).

SPURCISSIMI SATHANÆ LITIGACIONIS ifernalisq; nequicie p̄ocuratoris, 1478
 Cōtra genus humanum Coram dño nostro Jhesu cristo. [Colophon:] Vienne, per magistrum Johannem solidi huius artis
 impressorie expertum, Anno . . M. CCC. LXXVIIJ. Quarto,
 14 leaves.

Nothing is known of this printer, except that his name appears in two books issued at Vienne in 1478. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

POITIERS.

1479 BREVIARIUM HISTORIALE [auctore Landulpho Sagace de Columna.]
 [R. of 8th leaf:] Explicit tabula huius libri pictauis impressi ppe
 sanctum hilariū. in domo cuiusdē viri illustrissimi canonici eiusd'
 ecclesie beatissimi hilarii. Vigilia assūptionis beate marie Anno
 dñi M. CCCC. LXXIX. Quarto, 322 leaves.

Nothing definite is known of the first printer at this town. Several writers have stated that an ancestor of Jean de Marnef, a sixteenth century printer, was the first. Santander mentions Joh. Buyer and Guill. Bouchet as the only ones at Poitiers during the fifteenth century. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and another at Poitiers.

CAEN.

1480 EPISTOLE HORATII. [Colophon:] Impressum Cadomi per magis-
 tros Jacobum Durandas et Egidiū qui ioue Anno Domini
 Millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo mense Junio die vero
 sexta ejusdem mensis. Quarto, 40 leaves.

This is the earliest known dated book of Normandy, and the first edition of Horace printed in France. The first printers, Jac. Durandas and Gilles Quijone, are described as "artistes passagers et ambulants"—strolling printers. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris.

ROUGEMONT.

1481 FASCICULUS TEMPORUM. [Colophon:] Chronica que dicitur
 fasciculus temporum edita in alma Vniuersitate Colonie Agrip-
 pinæ A quodam deuoto Cartusiensi [Wernerō

Rolewinck] finit feliciter Cum quibusdam additionibus per fr̄em Heinricum Virczburg de Vach monachum in prioratu rubei montis, ordinis cluniaceñ. Sub Iodovico gruerie comite magnifico anno dñi MCCCCLXXXI. . . . Folio.

French bibliographers do not agree in their statements as to the place of printing, nor do they venture any decided opinions concerning the date or the name of the printer of this book. Deschamps mentions three abbeys of Cluny. One, twelve miles from Mâcon, the chief of the order founded in the year 910; a second, in the diocese of Constance, founded in 1221; and a third, founded in Paris in 1269. He attributes this book to the second, which he claims was situated at Rougemont. The diocese of Constance was one of the largest, and contained Swabian, French, Burgundian, and Swiss territory, and probably had jurisdiction over this particular Rougemont, which is now in the Department of the Côte d'or, not far from the Swiss border. I accept the theory of M. Deschamps, having no better to substitute in its place. Peignot had probably seen a copy of the work described, and to him we are indebted for most of our information concerning it.

CHARTRES.

BREVARIUM ad usum ecclesiæ Carnotensis. [Colophon:] Consumatū adsolutuq; est hoc psalterium Carnoti anno dñi M CCCC octauogesimo tertio quarto decima die mensis aprilis ī domo venerabili Canonici m̄gri Pitri Plume orate pro eo. Quarto, 356 leaves, 2 columns, 56 lines. 1483

This title and colophon is from Deschamps, who obtained it from a copy in the Mazarine Library. In the "Notice des objets exposés," at the National Library in Paris (No. 305 bis), the same book is (probably) mentioned under the title of "Missel a l'usage de Chartres," but the date given is 1482. I accept the year of 1483, for the reason that the colophon *seems* to have been copied *verbatim* from the work described.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE.

1483 DIURNALE ad usum ecclesiæ Cathalaunensis. [Colophon:] Hoc
 1493 presens diurnale impressum fuit Cathalauni per Arnulphum
 Bocquillon. impressorem. Anno Domini millesimo quadrigeſtesimo
 tercio Vicesima quarta mēſis julii. Sixteenmo.

No other book is known to have been printed at Chalons-sur-Marne during the fifteenth century. Fragments of another are said to exist, which, one or two authors believe, was issued there as early as the one described. The authorities at the National Library in Paris, who have under their charge the only known copy of this work, have not ventured to express a positive opinion concerning its date.

TROYES.

1483 BREUIARIUM secundum Ecclesie Trecensis vsum. [Colophon:]
 Explicit breviariū usū bene visum necnon correctū.
 Impressumq[ue] trecis atqz completū vicesimaq[ue]nta mēſis sep-
 tembris. Anno dñi millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo
 tertio. Duodecimo, 355 leaves.

One author makes printing commence at Troyes as early as 1464; another gives the title of a book issued there in 1480. The one described is probably the first with a date, and printed by either Pierre or Jehan Le Rouge. The National Library at Paris possesses the only copy known.

RENNES.

1484 COUSTUMES DE BRETAGNE. [Colophon:] Lan de grace mil iiii.
 cccc. quatre vingt et quatre le xxvi^e iour de mars deuāt pasqz
 . . . A estoy paracheue dimprimer ce present volume de

coustumes correctees par maystre nicolas dalier, maistre guillaume racine et thōas du tertre aduocat par lindustrie [et] ouuraige de maistre pierre bellesculee et Josses. Et fut en la ville de Rēnes pres leglise de saint-germain. . . . Octavo, 252 leaves.

A copy of this rare work, printed by Pierre Bellesculée et Josses, is at the National Library, Paris.

LOUDÉAC.

LE TRESPASSEMENT NOSTRE-DAME. [Colophon:] Cy finist 1484
imprime au moys de décembre lan mil III^e. III vingts et
quatre. Quarto, 7 leaves.

Robin Fouquet and Jehan Crez, the first known disciples of the art at Loudéac, are believed to have been the printers of this book. There is a copy at the National Library, Paris.

TRÉGUIER, or LANTREGUET.

COUTUMES DE BRETAGNE. [Colophon; at end of the 1st part (*les coustumes*)] Cy finist le texte du corps des coustumes de Bre-
taingne Emprime en la cite de lantreguer le xvii iour de may,
lā mil III^e III^v et cinq. [At end of the 2^d part (*les constitutions*)] Cy finissent les cōstumes ö les constitucionis establissemens de
Bretaingne Imprimees en la cite de Lantreguer par Ja.
P. le III^e io^r de iuing l'an de grace mil III^e III^{xx} & v. Octavo,
236 leaves.

The name of "Ja. P." the printer of this book, has never been ascertained, and no author with whom I am acquainted has speculated upon probabilities. The name of the person who issued the second book (1499) at Tréguier was Jehan Calvez. There is a copy of the second at the National Library, Paris.

SALINS.

1485 MISSALE secundum usum ecclesiaæ Bisuntinæ. [Colophon :] Divinis exactum auspiciis claro Salinensi oppido opus clarissimum caracteribus impensa Joannis de Pratis diligenter correctis. Olympiadibus Domini millesimo cccc lxxxv. Folio.

This very rare work is the only one known to have been issued at Salins before the close of the fifteenth century. It is not known that Jean Després (or Desprels) had a press at another place.

ABBEVILLE.

1486 LA SOMME RURALE, compilée par Jehan Boutillier. [Colophon :] cy fine la somme rural Et imprime en la ville dabbeville p pierre gerard lan mil. cccc. lxxx [et] vi. Folio, 253 leaves.

In 1486 an edition of "La Cité de Dieu Mise en françois par Raoul de Praesles" was issued from a press at Abbeville by Jehan Dupré and Pierre Gérard. This book has, by several authors, been given the first place in the history of printing at that town. M. Claudin maintains that "La Somme Rurale" was the first, and that to Gérard must be given the credit due to the first printer. He has a copy in his collection.

ROUEN.

CHRONIQUES DE NORMANDIE. [Colophon:] Cy finissent les croniques de normēdie imprimeez & acōplies a rouen le quatorzieme iour de may mil cccc. quatreuingtz & sept. . . . N. D. H. Folio, 140 leaves. 1487

This book was issued by Noël de Harsy, whose initials are placed at the end of the colophon. A copy is in the National Library at Paris. Panzer and several other authors assign a press to Rouen as early as 1483; but the later writers seem to agree upon 1487 as the date of the first book from a press in that city.

BESANÇON.

REGIMEN SANITATIS cum tractatu epidemie seu pestilētie a magistro Arnaldo de villa nova Cathalano. [Colophon :] Impressus Bisuntii. Anno dñi millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo septimo. Quarto, 83 leaves. 1487

Nothing definite is known of the first printer in this town. Several writers believe it was Jehan Després, the same who established the first press at Salins, while others assert that it was Jean or François Comtet. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

Since writing the above, I have learned from M. Claudin that during a visit made by him, in 1882, to the Public Library at Besançon, he inspected a copy of the book above described. At the end of the colophon he found the signature of F. Comtet, who has often been named as the printer of this work. To the existence of this signature alone we are probably indebted for the oft-repeated assertions that its owner was a printer at Besançon.

Soon after M. Claudin had communicated the result of his examination to me, I compared, at the Bibliothéque Nationale, the first books of Besançon, Dole, and Dijon, and ascertained to my own satisfaction that Peter Metlin-

ger must have been the first to set up a press in each of these towns. I found that the books of Besançon and Dijon were printed with the same fonts of types, and the one of Dole with those of the second size used in printing the other two. M. Claudin is of the opinion that Metlinger, before he went to France, was a workman with John Amerbach at Bale. See plate No. 21.

ORLEANS.

1490 MANIPULUS CURATORUM, trāslate de latī en frācoys. [Colophon:]
 Cy finist le liure dit Manipulus Curatorum translate de latin en
 francoys par Maistre Guis du Mont Rocher
 Imprime à Orleans par Maistre Mathieu Vivian lan
 mille quatre cens quatre vings et X. le dernier iour de mars.
 Quarto, 244 leaves.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Orleans before the year 1500. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

GRENOBLE.

1490 DECISIONES GUIDONIS PAPE. [Colophon:] Hoc opus decisionū
 excellentissimi parlamēti dalph. fuit Gracianopoli per Stephanū
 foreti ante ecclesiam sancte clare impressum et finitū
 die penultima mens⁹ Aprilis. Anno Dñi MM⁹ CCCC. LXXX. X.
 I. D. V. Folio, 400 leaves.

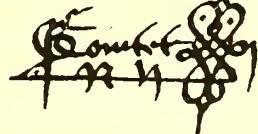
At least one author has asserted a belief that a printing-press was in operation at Grenoble as early as 1489; but it is certain that up to this time no book of that town with a date earlier than 1490 has been discovered.

De Ite missa est

lege. ubi populus israeliticus licentiatuſ
a rege cito reuerti conſueuit ad propria.
Item ite missa eſt ſc̄ christuſ. In missa p
deſunctis dicitur. Requiescant in pace et
optatur eis requies eterna. Itē dicit psal̄
Septies in die laudem dixi tibi. propter
qđ eccl̄ia conſtituit ſeptem horas dicē
das vel laudes. Primā tertiam ſextā no
nam vespertas completoriuſ et matutinaſ
Matutinale officium propter carneſ do
wandam et pro paſtore legendo a sanctiſ
paſtribus inſtitutum eſt. Quia ſicut dicit
Eccl. xxij. Vigilia oculoruſ tabescit caro.
Laudes ad temptationes diabolirepel
lendas. Unde Iſa. xviij. Expergiscimini
et landate qui habitant in puluere. quia
ros. Et. Item ad coronam glorie obtinen
dam. Juxta illud. Non ſit vobis vanum
ſurgere ante lucem. quia promiſit domi
nus coronam vigilantibus. primam dici
mus. quia tunc oſculatus fuit dominus
a Iuda. tertiam quia tunc linguis iudeo
rum morti fuit adiudicatus. Item in hora
tertia ſpirituſanctus ad apost. deſcendit
Unde cantat eccl̄ia. dum hora cunctis
tertia. Sextam dicim⁹. quia tūc fuit cru
ciſixtis. Nonā dicimus. quia tunc emiſit
ſpirituſ. Vesperas. quia tunc dominus
depoſitus fuit de cruce. Completorium.
quia tunc poſitum fuit corpus christi in le
pulchro. Et notandum q̄ contigit pec
care ore corde et opere. Ideo trib⁹ modis
diuersis incipiuntur hore matutine p̄ do
mine labia. et completorium. p̄ conuerte
nos. alie vero per deuſ in adiutorium. do
mine labia mea aperies contra peccatum
oris dicitur. deuſ in adiutorium contra
peccatum operis. Conuerte nos. p̄ trapec
atum cordis. et quia in peccato cordis et
oris eſt aliiquid operis. ideo per om̄is ho
ras diei dicitur deuſ in adiutorium. Mo
nachi vero dicunt in matutinis pu⁹. de⁹

in adiutorium. et poſtea domiſe labia mea
mea aperies. quia ſine auxilio dei nec co
nec labia ad eius laudem poſſunt aperiri
Jo. xv. Sine me nil poſteſis facere. hym
nus ſignificat laudem. paſalmus bonam
et diuinam operationem. antiphona cha
ritatis copulam. capitulum exhortatiōeſ
boni operis. reſponſorium bonum opus.
verſiculus fructus boni operis. Ocio miſe
ricordiam dei ſignificat q̄ p̄cedit et ſubſe
quitur hominem in bonis operibus.

Finit ſpeculum eccl̄ie una cum alijs tra
ctatibus Impreſſum Biliuntij. Anno
domini Milleſimo quadrageſimo oc
tuageſimo septimo. prima die martij.



DOLE.

LES ORDONNANCES du Roy Louys XI^e, pour la comté de Bourgongne imprimé à Dôle le premier mai 1490, chez Pierre Metlinger. Quarto.

In 1492 a second book, a work of Joh. Heberling, was issued from a press at Dole, which has been attributed to Metlinger, who may have returned to that city from Dijon, finished this book, and then ended his career as a printer.

GOUPILLIÈRES.

HEURES DE GOUPILLERES. Les presētes Heures furent iprimees a Goupilleres le viii^e iour de may lan mil quatre cent quatre vingts [et] onze : par honorable hōme messire Michel ādrieu prestre. Octavo.

The National Library at Paris possesses, in a fragmentary condition, the only known copy of this book. One author has asserted as his belief that a little personal vanity on the part of Michel Andrieu, *prêtre*, led him to have this work printed in some other place, and to attach his name to it in such a manner as would leave the reader to infer that he was the printer.

ANGOULÈME.

AUCTORES OCTO continētes libros videlicet Cathonem Facetum Theodolum de contēptu mundi. Floretum Alanum de parabolis Fabulas esopi Thobiam. [Colophon:] Felix libello[rum]. finis quos auctores vulgo appellāt correcto[rum] impresso[rum] q5 engolisme die XVIJ. mensis Maii. Anno dni MCCCCLXXXIJ. Quarto.

The name of the printer of this book is unknown. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

DIJON.

1491 COLLECTIO PRIVILEGIORUM ordinis cisterciensis. [Colophon:]
 Opera . . . dñi Iohānis abbatis cistercij . . . hoc opus
 . . . emēdatissime [et] integerrime impressum Diuione p
 magistrū Petrū Metlinger Alemānū. Anno dñi M. CCCC.
 nonagesimo primo iiiij Nonas Iulias . . . Quarto, 197 leaves.

No other printer than Metlinger is known to have had a press at Dijon during the fifteenth century. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and another in the collection of the author. See plate No. 22.

LANTENAC.

1491 LE DOCTRINAL des nouvelles mariées. [Colophon:] Imprime à
 Lantenac, le cincquiesme iour doctobre lan mil quatre cens
 quatre vigns XI. Jehan Cres. Quarto, 6 leaves.

This exceedingly rare book is the only one known to have been issued at Lantenac in the fifteenth century. Jean Cres was, without doubt, the same who assisted in establishing the first press at Loudéac.

TOURS.

1493 BREVIAIRE DE TOURS. [Colophon:] Ad laudem dei omnipotētis
 eiusq² intemorate genitricis totiusq² curie celestis. Hoc opus
 ad usum insignis ecclesie patriarchalis Beatissimi martini turoneñ.
 Exaratum elaboratumq⁵ est ppulchre ac artificiose turonis per
 Symonem pourcelet eiusdē civitatis oriundū. In. intersignio

Epis. seruus servorum dei.

Ad futurā reū memoriam.

Ad fructus vberes quos cisterciens oīo in
agro militantis ecclie plantat detra do-
mini velut arbor bona pdurit hactenus et
pdicit cōsiderationis nostre oculos et ten-
dentes apicē fanois pīdū sibi libeter im-
partimur et in his que solidationē statut/
necnon perpetuā pacem et tranquillitatē eiusdem concernent
nos gratiosos et favorebiles exhibemus. **L**um itaq; sic ut ad
apostolatus nostri puenit auditū ordinis cisterciens prefato ac
illius monasterij personis atq; locis magna periculose deso
lutionis dispensēria iminere noscant et eō quia nōnulli pretce-
tu quarunda litterarū apostolicarū etiam ad vacatura se exte-
dentū in dictis monasterijs atq; locis pīfici et pīfesse presu-
munt. **R**os ne per hoc nostre cōscientie serenitas remaneat in
tranquilla/solū turbationū materias ab codē ordine pīfelle
re pīmissilis scandalis et inconvenientiis quantū nobis et alto
cūpīciū motu pīno non ad aliquid nobis sup hoc oblate pe-
nituit obuiare/et cōtūo cīca hoc salubre remediu adhibere
et iōtūs infinita/ed et certa nostra sc̄ientia et apostolice fedis
pratis plenitudine/Statuum/nostreɔ intētiōis fuīst et esse de-
claramus. **E**cno horū serie concedim⁹ q; nulla p; nos aut sedē
apīcam/et si nostra vel ip̄s⁹/aut alia quāvis auctoritate/in ge-
nere vel in specie/sub qbusuis formis aut verborū exp̄essioni
bus et cū quibuscū etiā individualiū et alia derogatoriaz
clausularū etiā talū q; illis p; queuis alia apīca/litteras/pīni
lega/et induita ip̄s⁹ etiā signanter specificē et exp̄resse deroga-
tia mime derogatū fuīst/et esse cōnīcatur/ seu derogari non
possit/vim et effectū habentibus/et ceteris effectui pīscitū pre-
indicialibus clausulis ac decetris irritantib⁹ quibusvis pīsonis
cūiſcūs status/gradus/dignitatis/ordinis/vel cōditionis/
etia si sancte Romani ecclesi cardinales/aut sedis apīce offici
ales/feu cīpi/aut alteri ordinis abbates/etiam motu et sc̄entia
firib⁹ feu ad regū/pīcipū/vel pīlatōz quorūlib⁹ supplicationē/

Generale tuū collegium: p; virtutū currēs itinerā.
Gloriosa virgo chūtūra: ad salutis pīduas brauiū.

Amen

Opera et spēsa Reuerendissimi iī christo pīs et dñi: dñi Jo-
bānis abbatis Listeriū sacre thologie eximū pīfessoris: ad om-
nūm sui sacratissimi ordinis filiorū consolationem et pīfectum/
hoc opus pluriū summōrū pontificum priuilegiōrū quib⁹ dic-
tus sacer ordō Listeriē amplissime cōtra omnes iniurias et in-
fultus: priuilegiatus est et munitus: emēdatissime et integrē-
me imp̄iectum Divisionē p; magistru Petru Abettinger Alemā
nū. Anno dñi AB. CCC. nonagesimo primo. iij. Thomas Julius.

Finit Feliciter.

S. Conradus M. conoz. Abulbroi beniūolo lectori S. A.

Quisquis es accipies istum qui fore libellum.

Ordinis crīmū quisquis amato ades.

Per legē: que fuerant ignoris condita chartis:

Necq; contrito pīctore volut tuo.

Hic tuus oīo sacer: pīcelso munere fulget.

Hic tua libertas: religionis homos.

Amantes quantos pro te et haufere labores.

Qui tibi sunt vera sedulitate patres.

Si quis erit moueat qui fosan pīcia: et atris

Et premat inuidijs: arma q; iniqua feret.

Exope plumbatis celer hunc et frangito bullis.

Mētūcas: viues: nam tibi iūra fauerit.

Spīce pontifices sumos: regesq; ducesq;

Qui pentus pīstant libera colla tibi.

Vtēre quam longo teniūsti temporis vītu)

Libertate tua: subdit⁹ vīsq; dco.

Et si multa pīccor: monitusq; attendere nostros

Non dedigneris: que rogo pīuca: tene.

pellicani cōmorantem. anno gratie dñi millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimotercio. Die vero decima mensis Februarii. DEO GRATIAS. Octavo.

A book with an undoubted spurious date of 1467 has been attributed to Tours, and a Missale Turonense of 1485 has, by several writers, been assigned to that place. M. Claudin is of the opinion that this latter work was printed at Paris by Jean Dupré, while others believe it came from the press of Martin Morin at Rouen. An edition of the Miracles of St. Martin, of 1496, has for a long time been accepted as the first book with a date printed in that city. A copy of this Breviaire is said to exist in the possession of a citizen of Tours.

MÂCON.

DIURNALE MATISCONENSE. [Colophon:] Explicit compendiū diurni 1493
scd'm ordinem ecclesie sancti Vincētij Matisconēsis im-
pressum, in ciuitate Matisconēsi. per Michaelem Vensler de
Basilea. Impēsis honesti viri Mercator̄ Matiscoñ.
—Anno dñi. M. cccc. LXXXIIJ. Sexto Idus Marcij. Octavo,
390 pages.

No other book is known to have been issued at Mâcon before the year 1501. Wensler appears again this year, at Cluny, as its first printer. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

NANTES.

JEHAN MESCHINOT. Cy cōmence le liure appelle les lunettes des 1493
princes auecques aulcunes balades de plusieurs matieres cōposees
par feu Jehā meschinot, seigneur de mortiers [Colo-

phon:] Imprime a Nantes le xv iour dapuril en lan Mil cccc. iiiixx et xiii, par Estienne Larcher imprimeur et libraire a present demourant a Nātes en la rue des Carmes pres les changes. 2 parts, quarto, 110 leaves.

Larcher had the only press at Nantes during the fifteenth century. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

CLUNY.

1493 MISSALE CLUNIACENSE. [Colophon :] Reuerendissimus Dominus Jacobus de Amboysia abbas — præsens Missale ordinare fecit. Quod tandem industrious ingeniosusque vir magister Michael Wensler, civis Basiliensis, plus affectu devotionis quam lucrandi causa, impressit in Cluniaco, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo tertio, die nona mensis julii. Folio.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Cluny in the fifteenth century. Michael Wensler stands third on the list of printers at Bale. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

LIMOGES.

1495 BREVIARIUM ad usum ecclesiæ Lemovicensis Impressum in Castro Lemovicensi per Johannem Berton. 1495. 2 parts, octavo.

Jean Berton was the only printer at Limoges during the fifteenth century, and this is the only book known to have been issued from his press. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

procul a domo opulescunt indigentia nostra est: **Q**ad apprendam non sufficiimus: que continuo postulamur. Ut et confitio ac fortunis sumus nobis domi facte ut ciuitas appellemus. **Q**uod si procul amicis non sufficiimus: domi tamē band indigemus.

Bijtug milesij

Robis in cōmuni arma existunt: ac illis non vniuersi meo suu
dicio longe erratis. Lura omnis vis armorum in vnu consilat
“Nec minus peccatis: si non habentes ea comparare negligitis. Quippe si q̄
habent et non vniuersi valde sunt damnati. multo maioris qui non habent
crimine sunt digni.”
Dilectus Bruto
n **Q**onarma sunt virtus bonitatis: sed armaz ipsi viri. Illa enim
sunt virtus nobilis: valent. Et virtus arma parare aciliis. vñ possumq;
Non ergo virtus sunt iüs qui parare nequeunt si defint: nec illos qui nec ha-
beant: ea tamen vñ recessunt.

卷之三

q *Ut robis apud canum instrumenta meccanica ad ctypugnationem
nem inualem naturalēs existunt: ea minia Lassio college inco-
rporandū ctypugnati mittere currit̄ intra triginta dies a die qua robis pre-
fens ep̄stola reddetur vel quoq; celerius: ne si deficit̄: quos contra rho-
dios fecimus apparatus exp̄dat nobis contra vos vti.*

Zicij Buto

c Elerimandato rna cōgruit responso: q̄dito vñdilecto obsequi co-
nabitur. Itaque opere diem abſit nobis diffinītū p̄cuenire
et quo ministrando nobis p̄omissa p̄cuenis. Erunt igit̄r instrumenta non
inutitia licet appareat vetus.

Buntus Licijg

m. **E**cclibet quidem vestre bello iam confecto ut vetus extat verbis
delectare suerunt. Vt vos tamen commedamus qd in quo termino
a vobis transmitti iustimus non deficiatis. **S**ed Læstadius ante verit.

Littérature

È fine ratione a perdere educazi vittis.

Dio. Epimenidi

¶ *Jocundus Epimenidi puerorum omni ob virtute: toleriam dicit. Audio te domini curri et corporis cultui indulgentes desider: et tamen virtutem pollicari. Quid inibi minime admiratione dignum videatur. Bonum nam est secundum Simoni dem difficile est: pollicari autem perficie:*

Bre opuscula castigatissime emendata Imperata sancte
Rutuone impensa Nicolai Tepc cuius huiusmodi
ns. &c. ccc. xcvij. Favous occurs.

PROVINS.

LA REIGLE DES MARCHANS nouuellement translatee de latin en 1496
francoys. [Colophon:] Cy finist la Regle des marchans Im-
primee a Prouins, par Guillaume Tauernier A la requeste de
Jaquette Lebee, veufue de feu Jehan Herault. Le premier iour
Doctobre. lan. Mil. cccc quatre vingt et seze. Quarto, 52
leaves.

This was the first book issued from a Provins press with a date. Guillaume Tavernier was probably the only printer there during the fifteenth century. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

AVIGNON.

LUCIANI Palinurus, Scipio Romanus, Carmina heroica in Amorem, 1497
Asinus Aureus, Bruti et Diogenis Cynici epistolæ. [Colophon:]
Hec opuscula castigatissima emendata impressa sunt Auinione
impensa Nicolai Tepe ciuis Auinionensis, m. ccc. xcvi, idibus
octobris. Quarto, 37 leaves.

This is the first of the only two books known to have been printed at Avignon in the fifteenth century. A copy is in the National Library, Paris, and a second in the collection of the author. See plate No. 23.

PÉRIGUEUX.

LAPIDE (Joh. de). Resoluturiā duboī circa celebrationē mis || arum 1498
occurentiū. per Venerabilē patrē dñj || Johannē de lapide doc-
torem. Theologum || parisensem. ordinis cartusiensis, ex sacroꝝ

|| canonum probatorumq; doctorum senten || tiis diligenter collectum. [Colophon:] Im̄ssum petragori-sensis per magistrū Johannē carant. Anno domi || ni. Millesimo cccc. xcviij. Finit feliciter. In — 8, goth, 24 leaves.

The above title and colophon were taken from item No. 77 of the 1883 part of the Didot catalogue. I saw the book and gave it a careful examination, and found no reasons for doubting the statements contained in its colophon. I therefore do not hesitate to assign a printing-press to this town before the close of the fifteenth century. This copy came from the collection of M. Peignot, is now in the National Library at Paris, and no other is known. See plate No. 24.

PERPIGNAN.

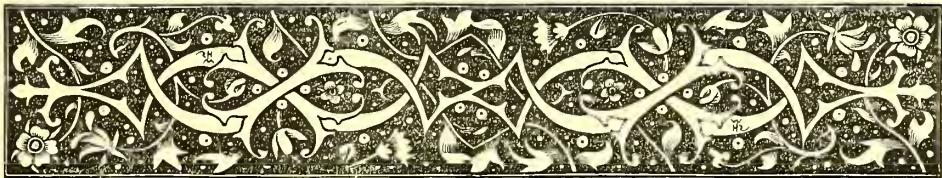
1500 BREVIARIUM ELNENSE. Incipit breuiarium secūdū vsum Elne . . . [Colophon:] . . . impressa sunt feliciter ppiniani. Per Joānem rosembach Germanū de Handelberg Anno . . . Millesimo. ccccc. Octavo, 500 pages.

This is the only book printed at Perpignan in the fifteenth century. Rosembach was master of a press at Barcelona in 1494.

VALENCIENNES.

1500 JEHAN MOLINET. La resource du petit peuple. [Colophon:] VALENCHIENES. [1500.]

The above, with four other small quarto tracts, of four, six, four, and ten leaves respectively, are believed to have been printed at Valenciennes during the year 1500. A copy of the one with ten leaves, printed by Jehan de Liége, is in the National Library, Paris.



HOLLAND.

UTRECHT.

PETRUS COMESTOR, *Scolastica hystoria super novum testamentum* 1473
cū additionib⁹ atq₅ incidentij⁹ Incipit felicit,⁹ [Colo-
phon:] Impressa ī traecto inferiori per magistros Nycolaum
ketelaer et Gherardū de Leempt m^o cccc^o LXXIIJ^o. Folio, 144
leaves.

No other Holland book has been discovered with an earlier printed date than this. Mr. Henry Bradshaw, of the University Library at Cambridge, England, attributes an undated edition of the "Speculum Humanæ Salvationis" to a press established at Utrecht as early as 1471-1474. Under the title of "La Prototypographie Néerlandaise," Mr. Campbell gives a list of eighteen books, which, with a query, he attributes to Utrecht. Several of the works mentioned in this list have, by the advocates of the "Haarlem Legend," been assigned to the press of Coster. A copy is in the National Library at Paris.

DELFT.

1477 BIBLE mit horen boecken. [Colophon:] Deese ieghenwoerdighe
bible was gemaectte delf in hollant mitter hulpen gods
ende bij ons jacob Jacobs soen en̄ mauricius yemants zoen van
Middelborch. 1477. 10 dach der maent Januarius. 2 volumes,
folio, 642 leaves.

This is the first Bible in the Dutch language, and the only book in which the names of these two printers appear together. Copies are in the University Library, Cambridge, England; the National Library, Paris; and in the author's collection.

GOUDA.

1477 EPISTELEN ENDE EVANGELIEN vanden Gheheelen Jære. [Colophon:]
Dit is voleyndet int iaer ons herē M. cccc. ende LXXVII op die
pinxter auont Folio, 137 leaves.

Campbell and other reliable authorities have assigned this book to the press of Gér. Leeu, who, it is believed, was the first printer at Gouda. Copies are in the Public Library of Gouda, and at the Hague.

DEVENTER.

1477 PETRI BERTORII REDUCTORIUM morale figurarum Bibliorum. [Colo-
phon:] Explicit Apocalipsis. liber vltimus reductorij
moralis dauētrie diligentie correctione emendatus
pūctuatus et tabulatus atz impressus Anno . . . Millesimo
quadrīgentesimo septuagesimo septimo per Richardū paffroet de
Colonia. ciuem dauētriēsez . . . Folio, 468 leaves.

Campbell mentions two other books which *may* have been issued from a press at Deventer in 1476. Mr. Bradshaw gives 1477 as the date of the first. This printer had at least one singular peculiarity: he evidently did not know how to spell his own name, since we find that he printed it thirteen different ways. He was also the most prolific Dutch printer of the fifteenth century.

ST. MARTINSDYKE.

DER ZVELEN TROESTE. [Colophon:] Finis adest libri sit gloria 1478
cūctipotentI. Ac componentI collatus ad ethera SummI. Jstius
tytulum consolatio dic animarum. Anno dnī M. cccc. lxxviii.
mēsis nouēbris Item der zielē troest dy es gheprint
Ter eerent en̄ ter weer dicheyt der ghebodē gods. By my pyeter
werrecoren wonēdetsente mertensdyck in Zeelant Folio,
88 leaves, 2 columns of 39 lines.

This is the only book known to have been issued from a press at St. Martinsdyke in the fifteenth century. There is a copy at the Abbey of Averbode, Belgium, and no other is known to exist.

NIMWEGEN.

ENGELBERTI CULTIFICIS Epistola breuis ac putilis. de symonia 1479
vitanda in recepcōe nouicio[rum] et nouicia[rum] ad religionē.
[Colophon:] Explicit epistola breuis collecta p
. . . . Engelbertū cultificis Anno dñi. m° cccc°
lxxix°. Mēsis Julij. die ix. in Nouimadio Atq̄ ibidē eodē āno
diligenter impressa die xxij. Mensis Augusti. Quarto, 87
leaves.

This book may have been issued by Gérard Leempt, one of the first printers at Utrecht.

ZWOLLE.

1479 VOCABULARIUS Ex quo. [Colophon:] Et sic est finis deo laus et gloria trinis Presens hoc opnsculū non stili aut penne suffragio s5 noua artificiosaq5 inuencione quadā ad eusebiā dei īdustrie zwollis est cōsūmatū Sub āno Natiuitatis. M. cccc. lxxix feria quinta ante festū Natiuitatis dominici Quarto, 232 leaves.

Mr. Bradshaw mentions an edition of the "Modus Confitendi" (22 Dec., 1479), which he must have had sufficient reasons for believing to be the first book of Zwolle. I have not been able to find a detailed description of it, unless it be No. 1230 of Campbell, and consequently am compelled to give the first place to one of the three or four dated books of that year. Mr. Campbell names as the printer Joh. de Vollenhoe.

HASSELT.

1480 DIE EPISTELEN EN EVANGELIEN 't heele jaar door
Hasselt, 1480, P. B. Quarto.

The initials of P. B. probably stand for Peregrinus Barmentlo, a Neapolitan printer of 1476, and the first known at Hasselt. Mr. Bradshaw seems to give the first place to an edition of "Gesta Romanorum," which I cannot find described by any bibliographer with whose work I am acquainted, and again I am compelled to accept the earliest date I have been able to find. Campbell, No. 824, describes an edition of the "Gesta Romanorum," printed at Hasselt in 1481, but does not mention an earlier one from a press at that place.

CULEMBOURG.

BOEC VAN DEN HOUTE. [Colophon:] Dit is ghemaect in die goede 1483
stede van culenborch Int iaer ons heren M. CCCC. en lxxxijij.
opten sesten dach van maerte by my ian veldener. Quarto,
34 leaves.

This printer appears for the first time at Louvain in 1473 or 1474. Several authors assert that he was at Cologne before he went to Louvain. There is a copy at Althorp, and a second in the Public Library, Brussels.

LEYDEN.

DIE CRONIKE of die historie vā hollant vā zeelant ende vrieslant 1483
ende vandē sticht van vtrecht. [Colophon:] Dit boec is voleint
te Leyden in hollant Int iaer ons heren. M CCCC ende lxxxijij
Opten negenden dach van iulio. Quarto, 90 leaves.

This first known book of Leyden is said to be the work of Heynricus Heynrici, who, it is believed, was the first printer in that city.

HARLEM.

LYDEN ENDE DIE PASSI ons Hēeren ihesu Christi, ende die teykenen 1483
ende die miraculen die hij dede, [Colophon:] dit bouck
is voleyndet tot Haerlem in Hollant anno 1483, den 10 dach in
decembri. Quarto, 86 leaves.

This book is attributed to Jacob Bellaert, who had the first known press at Harlem, and is probably the first book printed at that city.

BOIS-LE-DUC or S'HERZOGENBUSCH.

1484 TUNDALUS. Boeck van Tondalus vysioen. [Colophon:] Hier eyndet dat boeck vā Tondalus vysioen. ende hoe dat sijn ziele wt sijn lichaem ghenomen was. Gheprint tots hartogtenbosch. M. cccc. lxxxiiij. Quarto, 32 leaves.

This book is believed to have been issued by Gérard Leempt, one of the first printers in Holland. A copy is in the Library of the University at Louvain.

SCHOONHOVEN or KLOSTER HEM.

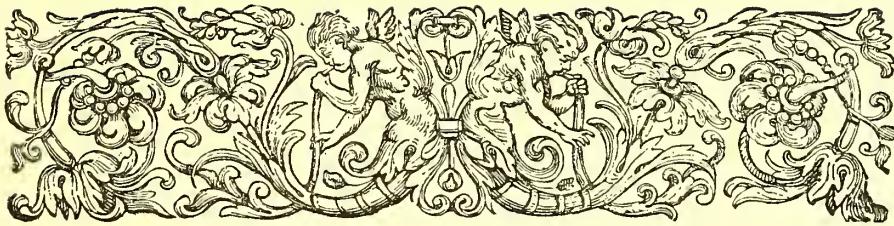
1495 BREUIARIUM TRAIECTENSE. [Colophon:] cōpletū atq̄ in finē usq̄. sūma cū diligētia elaboratū correctū sil' & emendatū est hoc pñs breuiariū extra muños oppidi scoenhouieñ. ptī hollādie traiecteñ dyoces'. Anno salutis Millesimo quadringen-tesimo nonagesimoquīto. vltima februarij. Folio, 314 leaves.

This work is attributed to the canons of the Monastery of Saint Michel, the only known printers at Schoonhoven in the fifteenth century. It has been stated that these worthy canons (monks?) went into the business of book-making for the purpose of obtaining money to repair their monastery.

SCHIEDAM.

1498 JOANNIS BRUGMAN Vita Lydwinæ Sciedammitæ. [Colophon:] Hoc opus expletuz sciedāmis Anno M° CCCC° xcviij°. Ad indiuidue trinitatis honorē necnō alme Viginis Lijdwie sciedāmite ſcipue imþssū Schiedam Jn Hollandia. Quarto, 124 leaves.

Whoever issued this book is considered the first who had a press at Schiedam. Up to this time the name or names of the fifteenth century printer or printers at this place have not been discovered.



BELGIUM.

A LOST.

SPECULUM CONUERSIONIS peccatorum magistri dyonisii de leuuuis 1473
alias rikel ordinis Cartusiensis. [Colophon:] Impressum.
Alosti. in Flandria. Anno. m° cccc° lxxiii°. Quarto, 28 leaves.

Another book, an edition of "De duobus amantibus Eurialo et Lucretia opusculum" of *Æneas Silvius* (*Pius II.*), was issued at Alost in 1473; but as neither gives the day of the month when completed, there is no way of deciding which is entitled to the first place. The one described is believed to have been printed by John of Westphalia and Thierry Martens.

LOUVAIN.

PETRI DE CRESCENTIIS liber ruralium commodorum. [Colophon:] 1474
Presens opus . . . extitit hac littera vera modernata. abscisa
[et] formata: impressum. p Ioannem de vvestfalia Paderborneñ

dyocesis. In alma . . . vniuersitate Louaniēsi residentē.
 Anno M° cccc° LXXIIII° mensis Decembris die nona. . . .
 Folio, 196 leaves.

Panzer and Hain both state that printing commenced at Louvain in 1473. The former names two books issued in that year. Campbell does not mention either, but is doubtful about the date of an edition of a work of Zambarellis, which he thinks may have been printed by Jean Veldener in 1473-74.

BRUGES.

1475 LE JARDIN DE DEUOTION, auquel lame deuote quiert son amoureux Jhesuchrist. [Colophon:] Primum opus impressum per Colardum Mansion, Brugis. . . . [1475.] Folio, 29 leaves.

Mansion was one of the most notable of the fifteenth century printers. Caxton, England's first printer, practiced his art with this master. The first books in the English and French languages were probably from a press at Bruges. Examples of Mansion's handiwork are seldom found in the hands of an auctioneer or book-seller; but, when they are, large prices are realized for them. A copy of his "Lestrif de fortune," in the first part of the Didot sale, brought 21,500 francs, or \$4,300.

I give the date of the work described upon the authority of a number of most reliable bibliographers. Their assertions as to the exact year may be arbitrary; but the presumption, in this particular instance, is that there are good reasons for having made them. The first book of Bruges with a certain date is of 1476.

A copy of the work described is in the National Library, Paris.

BRUSSELS.

1476 ARNOLDUS GEILHOVEN de Hollandia de Rotterdam. Ordin. S. Augustini. Gnotosolitos sive speculum conscientiae. [Colophon:] Presens hoc speculum . . . Arte ipsoria multipli-

catū. & q̄tū huāna suffecit īdustria satis soller̄t elaboratū.
 Bruxelle opido brabācie finitū feliciter anno dñi M°. cccc°. Lx.
 xvi°. xxv mensis maij. 2 parts, folio.

"Frères de la Vie Commune," the Brothers of Common Life, were the first who had a press at Brussels. Before the introduction of printing, the various chapters of this brotherhood held special rights, which had been granted to them, in relation to writing, copying, and illuminating — hence their readiness to accept and take advantage of the newly discovered art. Several writers have fixed upon 1472, while others have named 1473 and 1474 as the years of the first printing at Brussels. Up to this time, however, no book with a date anterior to 1476 has been discovered.

AUDENARDE or OUDENARDE.

HERMANNI DE PETRA DE SCUTDORPE sermones L super orationem
 Dominicam. [Colophon:] Pressum Aldernardi per me Arnoldum
 Cæsaris meosque sodales dominice incarnationis supra M. CCCC.
 anno LXXX . . . Folio, 136 leaves. 1480

Arnoldus Cæsar, or Arend de Keyser, after printing at Audenarde for three years, went to Ghent, where, in 1483, he issued from his press the first book of that city.

ANTWERP.

DEN SPIEGHEL ofte een reghel der Kersten ghelove ofte der
 Kersten eewe. [Colophon:] Ende es gheprent tantwerpen bi
 mi Mathijs vander Goes Jnt Jaer ons heren. M. CCCC. ende
 lxxxij. opten. xxix. dach van April. Quarto, 42 leaves. 1482

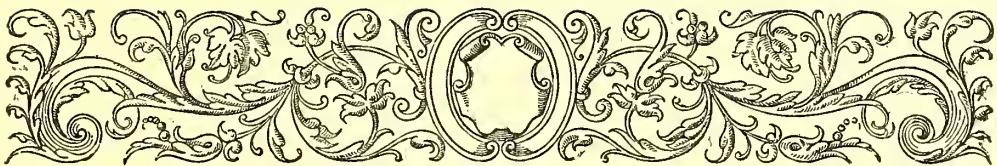
There is a work of Antwerp which bears the date 1472, but a majority of bibliographers believe it to be at least ten years too early. Panzer mentions six books printed at that city before 1482; but as there seems to be considerable doubt about the dates of those mentioned by Panzer, I accept the "Speighel" as the earliest example I can find with a date about which there can be no misunderstanding. Campbell (No. 54) describes a book ("Rudolphi Agricolæ Opuscula"), of 1476, which several authors have placed to the credit of Antwerp. He, however, does not believe in its existence.

G H E N T.

1483 TRAITÉ DE PAIX ET DE MARIAGÉ Fait a francise alias arras le xxiiij^e iour de decembre lan. Mil quatrecens quatre vingt et deux et publie le xxiiij^e iour dud' moys en leglise nostre dame en le cite lez led' arras. [Colophon:] Le traictie de la paix Impresse a gand delez le belfroij par Arnoul de Keysere le viij^e iour dapuril lan Mil. cccc. quatre vingt et trois. Folio, 12 leaves.

The only copy of this Treaty known is in the Library of the University at Ghent.





HUNGARY.

BUDA.

CHRONICA HUNGARORUM ab origine ad coronationem Regis 1473
Mathiæ. [Colophon :] Finita Bude anno Dni M. CCCC. LXXIII,
in vigilia Penthecostes per Andream Hess. Folio, 67 leaves.

This and one other book, which is without date, constitute the only known products of the Buda press of the fifteenth century. It is not known that Andreas Hess had a press elsewhere.





SPAIN.

VALENCIA.

BERNARDO FENOLLAR. Certamen poetich, en lohor de la Concecio. 1474
..... En Valencia, 1474. Quarto.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Valencia in 1474. It was probably the work of a German printer, Lambert Palmar, whose name appears for the first time in 1477.

SARAGOSSA.

MANIPULUS CURATOREM compositus a Guidone de Monteroteri. 1475
[Colophon:] Clero et populo impressio perutilis utriusque
oþe sed Matthei Fland' industria felici termino clausa est Ara-

gonensium regia in urbe Cesaraugusta xv octobris anno salutis millesimo quadrigentesimo septuagesimo quinto. Folio.

Neither Panzer, Santander, nor Hain mention this book or its printer. It is a very great rarity, and I do not know where a copy can be found.

SEVILLE.

1477 CLEMENTE SANCHEZ DE VERCIAL. *Sacramental.* [Colophon:] A instancia e mandado del Padre D. Pedro Fernandes de Solis e Don Pero Gonzales de Mendoza, Arzobispo de Sevilla, En el dicho Arzbispado fue impresa esta obra en la Cibdad de Sevilla por los diligentes e discretos maestros Anton Martines e Bartholome Segura e Alphonso del Puerto. E acabose en primero dia del mes de Agosto. Año de m. cccc. lxxvii. años del pontificado del santo Padre Sixto Papa quarto año sexto Quarto, 168 leaves.

There is an undated copy of this work at the National Library in Paris, which the catalogue-makers of that institution believe was printed at Seville in 1475, by the same printers who executed the edition of 1477. They give no reasons for such a belief, but simply state it.

BARCELONA.

1478 SANCTI THOME DE AQVINO in libris Ethicorum Cōmentvm Pere Bruno y Nicolau Spindeler, Alemanijs. xv Junii, 1478.

There is said to exist a book of Barcelona dated 1468. M. Bernard has proved that the year intended was 1498. Several authorities cite another of 1475, but I have not been able to find any description of it

which gives a certain year; so I infer that if it exists at all it is without date. There is no doubt of the existence of the one described. It was printed by Pere Bruno and Nicolas Spindeler, and is probably the first book from a press at Barcelona.

LERIDA.

BREVIARIO ILLERDENSE. Breviarium opus secundum Illerdensis 1479
ecclesie consuetudinem emendatum per dominum
Laurentium Fornes Antonius Palares campanarum
eiusdem ecclesie pulsator propriis expensis fieri fecit. Im-
pressitque venerabilis Magister Henric⁹ Botel de Saxonia
aleman⁹ vir erudit⁹ huic clarissimo opere in urbe Illerde XVI
Augusti anno . . . M. CCCC. LXXVIII. Quarto.

A copy of this exceedingly rare book is in the library of the Carmelite Convent at Barcelona.

SEGORBE.

CONSTITUTIONES SYNODEALES Bartholomaei Marti, Cardinalis et 1479
Episcopi Segobricensis Segobricæ, 1479.

This book is by an unknown printer, and is the only one which is claimed to have been issued at Segorbe in the fifteenth century. It was first mentioned by Caballero, and by him assigned to Segorbe, and is given a place in this list because several careful writers have partially accepted his statement.

TOLEDO.

LEYES ORIGINALES de los Reyes de España registradas por D. 1480
Diego Vasquez Chanciller. S. L. 1480. Quarto.

Don Dion. Hidalgo, Don Barth. J. Gallardo, and other Spanish bibliographers have examined a copy of this book in one of the provincial libraries of Spain, and for good reasons, which their examinations disclose, agree as to the date and place of printing. They also compared it with the heretofore supposed first book of Toledo, printed by Juan Vasquez in 1486, and found that the types used for printing both books were the same.

SALAMANCA.

1481 *ÆLII ANTONII NEBRISSENSIS Introductiones latinæ explicatæ.*
 [Colophon:] Salmanticæ anno . . . m. cccc. lxxxij. ad
 xvij. K. Februarii . . . Folio.

A copy of this rare work can be found in the Royal Library at Madrid. Arnaldo, or Arnao Guillen de Brocar and his son Juan are believed to have been the first to establish a printing-press at Salamanca.

ZAMORA.

1482 PROVERBIOS DE SENECA por el Dr. Pero Diaz. [Colophon:] Esta obra se acabò en la cibdad de Çamora sabbado a tres dias del mes de Agosto año . . de mil e quattrocientos e ochenta e dos años. Anton de Centenera. Folio, 85 leaves.

M. Deschamps claims priority for this book over an edition of the "Vita Christi." The latter, before his discovery, was believed to have been the first book printed at Zamora. His claim, as he states it, seems to be well founded. A copy is in the Royal Library at Madrid.

GERONA.

MEMORIAL del pecador remut. La primera part del libro apellat 1483 memorial compilat per Phelip de Malla [Colophon :] la primera part impressa a despeses de Matheu Vendrell mercader en la ciutat de Girona, dilluns a xvii. de noembre lany de mil cccc lxxx, y tres. Folio.

This is the only book known to have been issued at Gerona before the end of the fifteenth century. Mathew Vendrell, its printer, established a press at Barcelona in 1484. At least one author is of the opinion that he never was at Gerona, but executed the work described at Barcelona.

BURGOS.

ARTE DE GRAMATICA de Fray Andres de Cerezo. Andreas Guterius Cerasianus Domino Ludovico Acuña salutem plurimam dicit. [Colophon :] Mense martio duodecima die anno . . . 1485

The first printer at Burgos was Frédéric de Bâle, who possibly learned the art from Berthold Ruppel. This is believed to be his first book.

PALMA.

JOHANIS DE GERSOÑO tractatus, qui stringit conclusionum processu: fere totam theologiam et moralem. [Colophon :] opera et impensis Reuerendi Bartholomei Caldentem . . . Impressū est: Arte uero et industria ingeniosi Nicolai Califati balearici in maiori ex balearibus imprimentis Anno salutis M CCCC LXXXV die uero XX mensis Iunii. Quarto, 30 leaves.

Nicolai Calafati was the only printer at Palma before the end of the fifteenth century. He left two books bearing his name. His press was not known to the earlier bibliographers. Don Joaquin Maria Bover, the historian of the Balearic Isles, was the first to discover the work described.

XERES.

1485 CONSTITUTIONES SYNODALES urbis vel Ecclesiæ Xericanæ, auctore Bartholomæo Marti Xericæ, 1485.

All knowledge of this book seems to have been derived from the assertions of the Abbé Caballero. Subsequent Spanish bibliographers neither repeat nor deny his statements. Deschamps questions the accuracy of his geographical knowledge. The work described is given a place in this list, for the reason that in its description I find the name of a town and a date which probably refer to the place and time of printing.

MURCIA.

1487 COPILACION DE LAS BATALLAS campales que son contenidas en las estorias escolasticas e de España [Colophon:] Fue este libro en la cibdad de Murcia por manos de maestre Lope de la Roca Aleman Impressor de libros lunes xxvij dias de mayo año de mil e cccc. lxxxvij. años. 2 parts, folio.

This printer, Lope Joh. or Juan de Roca, was the only one who had a press at Murcia in the fifteenth century. It is not known that he issued more than two books.

SAN CUCUFAT or SAN COLGAT DES VALLES.

YSAAC DE RELIGIONE. [Colophon:] Finitus hic Libell' apud 1489
 sanctū Cucufatum vallis Aretane. xxix noñebris anni D. m. cccc.
 LXXXIX. Quarto, 123 leaves.

Several of the earlier writers doubt the propriety of assigning this book to San Cucufat. The Spanish bibliographers, however, including Mendez, agree as to the correctness of the date and place of printing. Of the printer nothing is known.

CORIA.

BLASON GENERAL de todas las insignias del universo. Dedicado al 1489
 rey de Portogal. Hecho en la universidad de Salamanca
 Por un gallego hijo del dicho estudio renombre Gracia dey.
 [Colophon:] impresso y entallado an la cibdab de coria por
 maestro Bartoleme de lila flamēco año de mil cccc L XXXIX.
 Quarto.

This is the only book issued at Coria before the close of the fifteenth century. Of Bar. de Lila, its printer, beyond the mention of his name in this work, nothing is known.

PAMPLONA.

PEDRI DE CASTROBEL. Commentarii in Symbolum Apostolicum 1489
 Pampilone, 1489. Quarto.

Hain (No. 4656) gives the above title and date; Reichhart repeats it. The Spanish bibliographers do not mention this edition, but give the date of the first book at Pamplona as of 1495, when the name of Arnaldo Guillen de Brocar, the earliest known printer there, first appears.

TOLOSA.

1489 MOSEN DIEGO DE VALERA. Coronica de España Tholosa.
Henricus Mayer. 1489. Folio, 179 leaves.

The history of early printing in this city seems to be in some manner so interwoven with that of Toulouse, France, that up to this time it has not been possible to arrive at any satisfactory solution of perplexing historical difficulties. Panzer, Hain, and Santander give 1479 as the date of the first book of Tolosa. The later writers discard this date and agree upon 1489 as the correct period. I am inclined to side with these later authorities, several of whom have made early printing in Spain a subject of special investigation.

VALLADOLID.

1492 TRACTADO BREVE de Confession. [Colophon:] Esta obra se hizo en Valladolid Año de mil [y] quattrociétos [y] xcii. Años. A. III. de febrero. Quarto.

It is not known who was the printer of this book. The name of Juan de Froncourt, the earliest known at Valladolid, appears for the first time in 1493.

CAGLIARI.

1493 SPECULUM ECCLESIAE. Comensa la robriqua || de aquest libre apellat || speculum ecclesie so esa || dir espileho mirall de la || santa hesgleya qui es so || bre la missa. [Colophon:] Acabada la p̄sēt hobra apelada specutuz eclesie || stāpat ē la ciutat y castil || de callar p lo honorable || e Salvador de bolōya me || stre de stāpa a reçsta de || mestre nicolau dagreda || aragones al p̄ mer de oct || ubre del ãy mil. ccccxciii.

M. Mutaner, the librarian of the Municipal Library at Palma, has discovered in the collection under his charge the only known copy of this work. Of Nicholas Degrada, of Arragon, its printer, there is no mention outside of this colophon. No other book was issued at Cagliari before the end of the fifteenth century.

MONTEREY.

MISSALE. [Colophon :] Hoc opus Misarum, seu liber Misale totius anni explicit summa cum diligentia correctum et emendatum, impressum arte, et expensis Gundisalvi Roderici de la Passera, et Johannis de Porres sociorum. Cui finis datur Monti Regio D. D. Francisco de Zuñiga anno M. ccccxciiii. tertio nonas februarii. 1494

This is probably the only book from the press of de la Passera and de Porres, and is believed to be the only one printed at Monterey during the fifteenth century.

GRANADA.

FRANCISCI XIMENII. Primer volumen de vita Xpi corregido y añadido por el Arçobispo de Granada. [Colophon :] Fue acabado y empresso este primer volumen de vita cristi de fray frācisco ximenez: en la cibdad de Grenada en el postrimero dia del mes de Abril . Año de mill. cccc. xcij. Por Meynardo Ungut e Jhoānes de Nurēberga alemanes, por mādado y expensas del Don Fray Fernando de Talauera primero arçobispo de Granada. Folio. 1496

Several authors mention one or two unimportant books which may have been printed at Granada earlier than the one described. The Spanish bibliographers agree that this was the first. Meynard Ungut and Joh. of Nuremberg were established at Seville in 1490 and 1491.

TARRAGONA.

1498 LIBER HYMNORUM. [Colophon:] Explicant hymni cum suis expositionibus Terracone nouiter impressi. Regnante Ferdinando secundo hyspaniarū rege. per ma-gistrū iohannem rosembach Alemanū. An-no incarnationis millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo octauo. Die vero decimo oc-tauo mensis Septembris Quarto, 48 leaves.

The only book known to have been issued at Tarragona in the fifteenth century. Rosembach, the printer of this work, was established at three other cities—Barcelona, Perpignan, and Montserrat—before the close of the fifteenth century.

MONASTERIO DE NUESTRA SEÑORA DE MONTSERRAT.

1499 LIBRO DE LAS MEDITACIONES de N.-S. J.-C. [Colophon:] Explicant meditationes quas sanctus scripsit Bonaventura de vita et passione domini nostri Jesu Christi in Monasterio beate Marie de Monteserrato Impressum per Johannem Luschner alemanum. Sub impensis ejusdem monasterii. Anno Dñi. M. CCCC^o LXXXXVIII. xvij. mensis Aprilis . . . Octavo.

There were six books issued from the press of Luschner, at this monastery, in 1499. Of those which bear the day of the month, this is the earliest. It is not known that he exercised his art at any other place, and it is believed he was the only printer at Montserrat in the fifteenth century.

MADRID.

LEYES HECHAS par los muy altos . . . principes . . . el Rey 1499
 Don Fernando e la Reyna Doña Isabel . . . por la brevedad
 e orden de los pleytos. Fechas en la Villa de Madrid año . . .
 de mil. cccc. xcix. [At end of the ordinances:] Dada en . . .
 Madrid a xxj. dias del mes de mayo año de mil e cccc. xcix.
 años. Yo el rey. Yo la reyna. Yo Miguel perez dalmazan
 secretario [Privilege:] Por quanto Fernando de
 Jahan, librero, quedò e ofrecio de par estas leyes . . . en
 precio iusto . . . mandaron los señores Presidente e Oidores
 de la audiencia de sus altezas que residen en Valladolid,
 que Folio.

Of the history of early printing at Madrid very little seems to be known. Those authors who have anything to say about it agree that the book described was printed in that city in 1499. One or two are of the opinion that Fernando de Jahan combined the art of book-making with the occupation of book-selling, and that he may have been the printer of this work.

JAEN.

PETRI DE GUI tractatus de differentiis. [Colophon :] Finitus hic 1500
 liber de differentia editus à Magistro Petro Dagui in urbe
 Giennensi anno . . . m. cccccc. die vero 20 mensis maii.

Several writers assert that the date (1500) refers to the completion of the composition. The majority of bibliographers, however, are of the opinion that it must refer to the time of printing.



AUSTRIA.

TRENT, or TRIENT.

GESCHICHTE DES ZU TRIENT ermordeten Christenkindes. [Colophon:] Und das hat ghedruckt Albertus Duderstat von Eiksvelt zu Trient in dem iar tausend vier hundert vnd fünf vnd sibuz iar an dem mitwuchen vor unser lieben frauwen tage der purt. Folio, 14 leaves. 1475

This is the first book known to have been printed in Austria. Albrecht Kune, of Duderstadt, its printer, in 1482 established the first press at Memmingen.

VIENNA.

TRACTATUS DISTINCTIONUM. [Colophon:] Explicit Manipulus 1482 distinctionum Lectoris Iohannis Meyger impressum Wienne anno domini M. CCCC. LXXXII. Quarto, 11 leaves.

Six books, by an unknown printer, were issued from a press at Vienna in 1482. The name of Johannes Winterberger, the first known printer in this city, appears for the first time in 1492. A copy is in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

KLOSTERNEUBURG.

1484 BULLA CANONIZATIONIS Sancti Leopoldi Marchionis: Innocentius Epūs seruus seruo [rum] dei. Ad ppetuam rei memoriā [Colophon:] Datū Rome Apud sanctū petrz. Anno Millesimo quadrigētesimo octuagesimo quarto. Octauo Idus Januarij pōtificatus nostri. Anno primo. Quarto, 4 leaves.

The late M. Tross, of Paris, was the first to discover and indicate the place where this bull was printed. He mentions another book from the same press. A copy is in the collection of the author. See plate No. 25.

BRÜNN.

(MORAVIA.)

1486 AGENDA secundum chorum Olomucensem. . . . Brunæ, 1486.
Quarto.

The name of the printer of this book is unknown. Conrad Stahel, who commenced issuing books at Passau about 1480 or '82, is the first mentioned at Brünn; but his name does not appear there until 1491.

magna cū diligētia venerabiles. R. episopū fidelium
et D. pectorum penitentiis pueris placuit. Et iuste
lōmissariis discussis pueris ratiōne ratiōne et iuste
R. p. modū in sacra lenitati ferre p. dicit. venerabilis si ē
indigni successim⁹, i. seruatū. vi supinā manu tasē et
p̄batōi apponere⁹. Lōsilio. Tres ḡbice, iuris venie
tabili⁹ frat̄z nōc⁹ s̄tē romā ecclie cardinaliū publ
gūt platis, infrenuēti ecclie p̄fessuāmēt⁹ obie eis de⁹
Uenerabilib⁹ fr̄ib⁹ n̄is s̄tē Rer. ae ecclie. Cardiilib⁹
Engelop̄ vota placez strucrūm⁹. Dub⁹ sp̄s s̄tē
Sia cooptate, māis⁹, pedit us q̄b⁹ et aut in tāmias lōmītē
tbus. Qd̄ leopoldo merite sc̄us nōt Lōmoniz edes
et. Huc in locu ⁊ publicū in gestū hac ipsi die sc̄ide
re screen⁹. Et optulatē et sio votie frib⁹ fidellum
sc̄diūtēs. Iom̄ leopoldū fām diffinere⁹. q̄ p̄. Nō v̄
merari debet ab enim s̄tē s̄m̄ fār̄ x̄pianis trādēter⁹ us
Et cōphodile tērmē p̄nc⁹ h̄to. re dira p̄sta a reliquiss
sōlēniatib⁹ ad h̄c s̄tēmā Lōmonizatōm
p̄cedēdū duximus. Lūcāt̄ verbo septēt̄ s̄tē s̄m̄ fār̄ et
hominicū evū laudaverit. et dixerit deum qui fecit
illum quod in medio populi exaltabit̄ ur. In plenitudo
dine s̄tē s̄m̄ fār̄ admirabit̄ ur. In multitudine elec̄t⁹ n̄m h̄bē
bit laudem, et inter benedictos benedictur. M̄n̄z op̄
in modum leopolodus in medio populorum crastaret se
Plenitudo celestis gracie, admirabilis et fulget.
Restat v̄t nostrā s̄tē p̄batōe inter electos, et san̄s et
laudet. Int̄ b̄nātōe b̄ndicāt̄, q̄ illi abūde in parceretur

Sicut inter sancte ecclesie adnumerandum. Pro sancto
venerandu. atque publicis et solemnibus supplicationi-
bus vocis simulacrum celebracionibus alyue dominis effi-
cya. Invocandum apostola auctoritate incauerimus:
Ad laudes dignitur eterni dei. Individua trinitatis pris-
tis filij et spiritus sancti. Ad fiduci katholice robur et co-
namentum. Ad religionis scripturam cultum augenatu.
Auctoritate domini nostri ihesu christi. Et beatorum Petri
et pauli apostolorum. Et nostra de venerabilium fratrum no-
stroz consilio statutius. Difinitius et prouinciamus.
Bantum copoldum austrie Marchionem. Id est Lata-
lago ascribendum. et publica veneratione. pro isto obseruam-
du. Sic nos illum in spiritu manifesta voce. sed et
Latlagos anno octauimus. Ac minorz festoz numero adiu-
gitus. publice sciri diffinimus. Pro fitimur. ei venerari
mur. Et statuere festu eiusdem. die decimi septimo kalendz
Decembri. Debere celebrari. a ipso festo eius se pulchz.
qd in predicto monasterio existit vescantibus. qd pmau-
rentio dicti monasterii manus originentibus adiutri-
ces. Septem annos et totides. Quadragenses indulge-
cie. Informa ecclesiasticodicer predictis temporis
bus secundum. Nulli ergo omnino hominu licet banc
paginae nisi staturi. distinctione. praemittatiois amne-
stiae. adiunctionis. pfectiois. venerationis. et accessio-
nis. infringere. Ne ci autem errorio errare. Si quis
aut hoc attempare presumperit. indignatione omni
potentis dei. ac beatoz petri et pauli et tholomaei eius
sonerit incuriaz. Datu. Romae. Ab ipso sanctum petr
anno incarnationis dominice. Millesemo quodringes
tesimo octavo gessum omarito. Octauo Iudei Januarij po-
tificatus nostri. Anno prime.



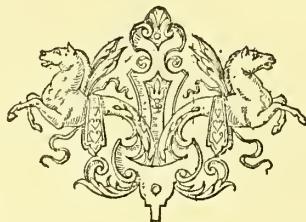
POLAND.

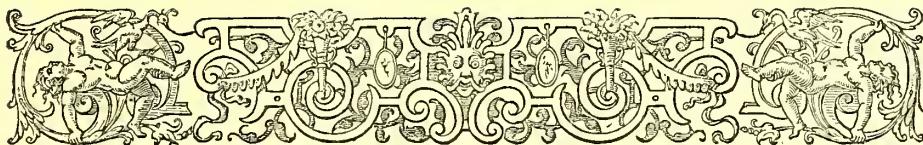
CRACOW, or CRACOVIA.

JOHANNES DE TURRECREMATA. Ad sanctissimum ac beatissimum dūm Pium Sēdm pontificem maximum editio in librum psalmo [rum] quē alij soliloquiū dicunt incipit feliciter. Sabinensi ēpo ac sācte romane ecclie cardiāli sācti Sixti vulgariter nūcupato edita. [Colophon :] explanacio ī psalteriū finit. Cracis im̄pssa. [1475.] Folio, 149 leaves.

Several authors who have written upon early printing at Cracow have advanced separate theories. Various years, from 1465 to 1500, have been given as the date of the first book. The discovery that the work described was printed with types which, they believed, had been used by Gunther Zainer at Augsburg, has led several bibliographers to express a belief that he was the first printer at Cracow; and later writers now agree in asserting

that this edition of *Turrecremata* was issued as early as 1475. It seems to be quite clear, however, that a book of Hours of 1491 was the first with a date, as well as the first book known to have been printed in the Slavic language, and that Sweybold Veyl was its printer, and not Jean Haller, who has often passed for the first printer in this city, where he was a book-seller, and not a book-maker.





ENGLAND.

WESTMINSTER.

THE DICTES AND SAYINGES OF PHILOSOPHRES. Which Boke is 1477
translated out of Frenshe into Englyssh by the Noble and
puissant lord Antoine Erle of Ryuyers. . . . [Colophon:]
Emprynted by me William Caxton at Westminstre the yere of
our lord *m. cccc. lxxvij.* Folio.

In 1471 Caxton (who was then at Bruges) translated from the French and soon after, probably with the aid of Colard Mansion, issued this translation of "The Recuyell of the Historeys of Troye," the first book ever printed in English. The second, "The Game and the Playe of the Chesse," Mr. Blades believes, was also from a press at Bruges. The first edition in French of the "Receuil des histroies de Troyes" is also supposed to have been printed at Bruges, in 1476.

In the introduction to the Catalogue of the Caxton Exhibition of 1877 I find it stated, without qualification, "That to Caxton belongs the honor of having printed not only the first book in English, but the first in the

French language." Upon page 8 of the same catalogue there is a note to the title of the last-named work, which reads: "This is the first book printed in French, and is believed by many English bibliographers to have been printed by Colard Mansion." Here we find a qualification of the former unqualified statement, and a fair illustration of the general value of bibliographical speculations. It is possible that some one may discover that all the books which have been attributed to Caxton while he was at Bruges, were worked off from the press of Mansion, and that the latter assisted the former in printing each of these works. Three copies of the "Dictes" were at the Caxton Exhibition,—one of them from Althorp.

OXFORD.

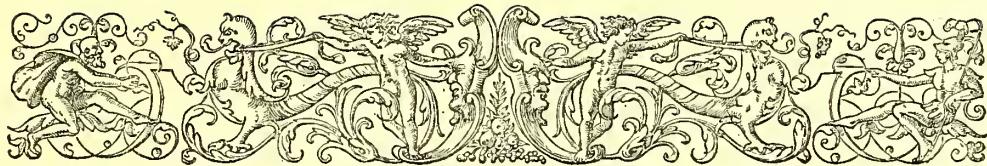
1478 EXPOSICIO S. IERONIMI in Symbolum Apostolorum. [Colophon:]
 Explicit exposicio ad papam laurēcium Impressa Oxonie
 Et finita Annodomini. M. cccc. lxviii. xvij. die decembris.
 Quarto, 42 leaves.

It has been conceded that the date of this book is erroneous, a majority of the bibliographers agreeing that the year 1478 was intended by the printer. Theodoricus Rood, a native of Cologne, was the first printer at Oxford. There is a copy at Althorp, and another in the National Library, Paris.

SAINT ALBANS.

1480 RHETORICA NOVA Laurencii Guilelmi de Saona. [Colophon:]
 Compilatum autem fuit hoc opus in alma universitate Cantabrigie, anno Domini MCCCCLXXVIII impressum fuit
 apud villā Sancti Albani. Anno Domini M CCCC
 LXXX. Quarto.

To the press of the "School-master at St. Albans," whoever he was, are attributed eight books, issued from 1480 to 1486. No other press is known to have existed at that town during the fifteenth century. There is a copy at Althorp, and a second in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.



SAVOY.

ALBI.

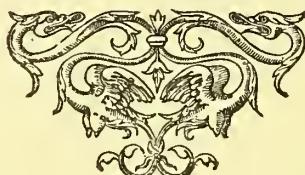
IOHANNIS DE TVRRECREMATA Contemplaciones. [Colophon:] Im- 1481
pressæ Albie, anno domini M° CCCC°, octuagesimo primo et
die xij. mensis nouembris. Quarto, 30 leaves.

Probably the first book printed at Albi with a date, and one of the first illustrated with engravings on metal. M. Claudin, of Paris, published in 1880 a work entitled "Origines de l'imprimerie à Albi en Languedoc (1480-1484)," in which he gives a most carefully prepared account of the wanderings of John Neumeister, companion of Gutenberg, and has made a strong, if not conclusive, case in favor of his having been the printer of this book, and probably the first at this place. A copy is at the National Library, Paris, and a second in the collection of M. Claudin.

CHAMBERY.

1484 EXPOSITION DES EUANGILES. [Colophon:] Cy finist lexposition des euuāgilles et des epistres de tout lan translatees de nouveau de latin en françois. Imprimees A chambéry Par Anthoine neyret. lan de grace M CCCC LXXXIIIIJ, le vi. iour du moys de iuillet. Folio.

Several authors give precedence to an undated book entitled "Le Livre de Baudoyn." The work described, however, is the first known to have been printed at Chambéry. Neyret combined the art of engraving upon wood with printing. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.





DENMARK.

ODENSEE.

GUILHELMI CAORSINI de Obsidione et bello Rhodiano. [Colophon:] Per Venerabilem virum Johannem Snel artis impressorie magistrum in Ottonia impressa sub anno Dñi 1482. 1482
Quarto.

The University at Upsal possesses the only known copy of this book. It is believed that Snel was the only printer at Odensee up to the close of the fifteenth century.

SCHLESWIG.

MISSALE SLESWICENSE. Missale secundum Ordinarium et ritum Ecclesiæ Sleswicensis. [Colophon:] Per Jacobum Hortsman 1486

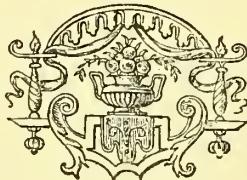
formatum, emendatum et correctum, impressumque in Sleswick arte et ingenio Stephani Arndes. 1486. Folio.

This is the only book known to have been issued at Schleswig during the fifteenth century. Arndes was at Perusia in 1481, and at Lubeck in 1492 and 1496.

COPENHAGEN.

1493 REGULÆ emendate correcteque Hafnye de figuratis Constructionibus grammaticis, ex diversis Passibus Sacre Scripture ac Poetarum. [Colophon :] Impresse Hafnye per Gothefridum de Ghemen. Anno 1493. Quarto.

Gouvaert van Gheman, a native of Holland, had a press at Gouda before he went to Copenhagen. He continued to issue books at the latter place as late as 1508, and was the only printer at Copenhagen before the end of the fifteenth century.





SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM.

DIALOGUS CREATURAR[UM] MORALIZATUS. [Colophon:] Impressus 1483
per Johanem snell artis im̄pssorie mgrm. in Stockholm inceptus
et finitus est. Anno dñi m. cccc. lxxxijj. Mensis decēbris
In vigilia thome. Quarto, 156 leaves.

This Johanem Snell was probably the 1482 printer of Odensee. It is believed that he issued two other books from his Stockholm press, under the name of Johannes Fabri. Two copies of the work described are in the Library of the University of Upsal.

WADSTEN.

1495 BREVIARIUM ad usum cœnobii Wadstenensis, de ordine S. Brigitæ [Colophon:] Wadstenis, typis monasterii, anno Domini MCDXCV. Octavo.

This is the only book with a date printed at the Monastery of Ste. Brigitte during the fifteenth century. Several authors are of the opinion that one other work was issued from that press as early as 1491; but they give no reasons for such a belief.





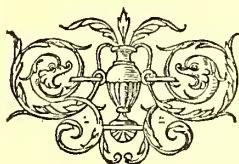
TURKEY.

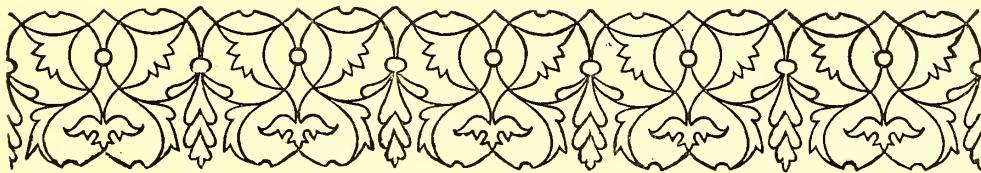
CONSTANTINOPLE.

LEXICON HEBRAICUM 1488.

1488

The earlier bibliographers who mention the subject of early printing in Turkey, were skeptical about a press having existed there before the end of the fifteenth century. Later writers seem to have settled upon 1488 as the date of the first book issued in that country, and they accord the honor due the first printer to Rabbi Gersom, a son of one of the Jewish printers at Soncino.





PORTUGAL.

LISBON.

R. MOSIS BEN NACHMAN. Commentarius in Pentateuchum. [Colophon:] Nomen Dei . . . qui . . . adiuvit eum, ut perficeret scriptum hoc . . . et quidem perficeret per pulchra impressione, rectaque correctione, Ulyssipone, mense Ab anno Miserabor Iudæ, videlicet ccxlii. iudaico [A. D. 1489], in ædibus Rabbi Zorba et Raban Eliezer. Two parts, folio, 300 leaves.

Several early authorities were of the opinion that at least one book was issued from a Lisbon press as early as 1485. Later writers cite the above as the first with an authentic date. The printers were Rabbi Samuel Zorb(r)a and Raban (Rabbi) Eliezer.

LEIRIA.

1492 PROVERBIA SALOMONIS, cum Chaldaica paraphrasi et comment. Rabbi Levi Gersonidis et Rabbi Menachem Meiri. [Colophon:] In domo egregii Don Samuelis Dortas. e regione longinqua, opera intelligentis filii ejus Abrahami, jussu et sumptibus. . . . R. Salomonis Kolodri, absoluta denique I. die mensis av, anno et venient vel Sion in cantico son V. cclii. [A. D. 1492.] Folio, 226 leaves.

In the colophon of this work, the place of printing is not mentioned; but it is generally conceded by bibliographers that it is the first book of the Leiria press, and that Abraham, son of Don Samuel Dortas, was its printer.

BRAGA.

1494 BREVIARIUM BRACHARENSE. [Colophon:] Impressum in Augusta Bracharensi civitate, per magistrum Joannem Gherlinc alemanum, anno . . . M CCCC XCIV. Folio.

No other book is known to have been printed at Braga during the fifteenth century.





MONTENEGRO.

CETINGE.

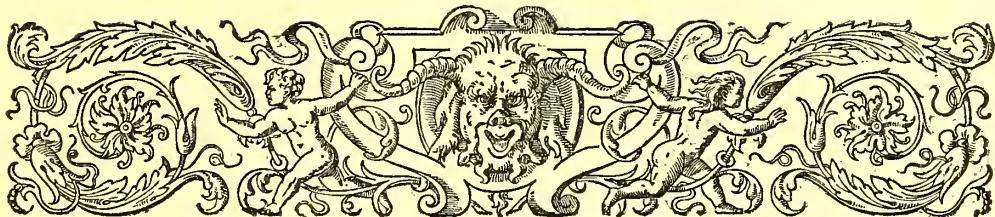
OKOIH ILITI OSMOGLASNIK Cetinge, Macario, 1494. Folio, 1494
270 pages.

A Dalmatian by the name of Macario was probably the only printer of Montenegro before the end of the fifteenth century. From the fact that his types resemble those which had been used by several printers who had presses at Venice, it has been inferred that he learned his art there. Two other books bearing his name were issued at Cetinge in 1495.



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ABSTRACT OF PLACES AND PRINTERS,

FOLLOWING THE CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE BODY OF THE WORK.

THIS list gives in a column of Roman numerals the total number of cities, etc., where presses were established before the end of the fifteenth century, and in a separate column in Arabic numerals the number of cities, etc., of each country; and also, when known, the names of the earliest printers are given, and dates of the first books. The pages indicated refer to the body of the work.

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I.	1. MENTZ. 1450-1456 (Nov. 15, 1454). Johannes Gutenberg.	1
II.	2. STRASBURG. 1459-60. Johannes Mentelin.	2
III.	3. BAMBERG. 1461. Albrecht Pfister.	3

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XIII.	13. MARIENTHAL. 1474. Fratres Vitae Communis (Brothers of Common Life.)	8
XIV.	14. LUBECK. 1475. Lucas Brandis, de Schass.	8
XV.	15. BRESLAU. 1475. Cunradus Elyas, Succentor.	9

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CORRECTIONS.

Marienthal, page 8. According to Campbell, the Brussels chapter of "The Brothers of Common Life," between May 25, 1476, and 1487, issued thirty-six books, twelve of which were dated.

Messina, page 35. Panzer, without qualification, states that Mastro Rigo and Alding were the same. He accepts as his authority an account of Alding contained in a work of J. Petrus Apulus, printed by Andreas de Bruges at Messina in 1497. The first two books of that city—one of 1473, the other of 1478—are explicit as to the name of the printer. In each he is "Mastro Rigo dalmania." If, as asserted, Alding was the printer of these books, why did he not give his German name? Rigo is the Italian word for line, while Alding was and is a common German name; between the two there can be no possible analogy. In the third book of Messina (*Psalterium*, 1478), we find the name "Henricum Alding" given in full for the only time in that city.

Albi, page 107. In putting together the manuscript for the printer an inexcusable blunder was perpetrated. The titles were copied by one hand, and the notes written by another upon separate slips of paper. In this instance the copyist took the title of the book from the work of some writer who had assigned it to Albi, Savoy, while the note was written from information obtained from a work of M. Claudin, giving it to the first press at Albi, in Languedoc, France. This book in its correct chronological position would be No. 9, of France, the number erroneously given to Rougemont. According to M. Claudin, the work in question is a quarto having thirty leaves and thirty-three engravings, and the following title, viz.:

Meditationes Reuerēdissimi patris et dñi dñi Johānis de Turrecremata.
(Colophon:) Expliciunt Meditationes reuerēdissimi patris et dñi dñi Johannis
de Turrecremata sacro sancte Romane ecclesie Cardinalis Impresse albie.
Anno domini Mil. cccc. octuagesimo primo. Et die xvii mensis nouembris.
DeO GrAtiAS. AMEN.

Bale, page 57. Fourth line of title, for "Balileae" read Basileae.

Klosterneuburg, page 102. Omit the word "Colophon" from the title.

[I am under obligations to Mr. T. L. De Vinne for the active interest he has taken in the preparation of this work, as well as for the personal supervision he has given to its execution. In many instances I have found his advice of great assistance. To Monsieur A. Claudin, of Paris, who has furnished me with valuable information from his great store of bibliographical knowledge, I am also very thankful.]

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